THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,665—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
8th June,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8600
14th "	MOOLTAN	11000	...	...
22nd "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	NYANZA	7000	...	...
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10850
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MAEMORA	10000
27th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Prasident	3310	Bremer	14th June 1912.
a Somali	2600	Kasch	2nd July 1912.
b Konig	4900	von. Holdt	17th " 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.
b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

DAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1, Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	13th June	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday	14th June	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEZ.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 13th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Saturday 8th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 15th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

7th June, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6305	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4143	Rosati	26th Sept. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiane's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	5,000	Maganzini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	A. De Amezaga	16th June 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per " *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£3,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden, (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco.
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico.
Singapore;	Hankow,	Panama.
Hongkong,	Peking,	Colon.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

FOR
DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"
PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

Is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes, no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices ; 12 annas to the Sterling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms ; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
SPECIALLY PACKED FOR
MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ¼ lb. & 1 lb. boxes
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in
½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.
The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available
KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED,
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK
CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE
CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks
etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,
(INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL' MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE : "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES : OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

GREAT SCOT! WHAT'S THAT?

A terrific expansion—but not a burst up.

An accidental and undeniable demonstration of the great elasticity and strength of

DUNLOP TUBES.

Whilst travelling over a rough road in France, from some unknown cause (—probably the lack of security bolts)—and inner tube fitted to a car belonging to Mr. C. H. Palethorpe, of Northfield, blew out and assumed the fantastic shape shown in the accompanying illustration. Twice the tube forsook the cover, but, despite the enormous air pressure, it never burst ; the air was simply allowed to escape, the tubes replace reinflated, and the journey resumed.

THE CASTLE MOTOR CO., LTD., Kidderminster, who favoured us with the snap-shots and particulars of this uncommon experience, in a post, script to their letter, say :—

"In our opinion the quality of rubber used in your inner tubes must be excellent to stand such a strain."

DUNLOP INNER TUBES being made of the finest Para Rubber, ensure the best results. ALL SIZES—Standard, Limousine and American—GUARANTEED PRICES. Full information about all Dunlop Motor manufactures post free on application.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts ; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET. BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1912, for the SUPPLY of TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS HALF ROUND.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 5th June, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
THE VENGEANCE OF THE MAFIA
and other Pictures.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO., Hummum Street, Fort.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

APPROVED BY THOUSANDS
THE MOST CHARMING PROGRAMME EVER SEEN
AT AMERICA-INDIA
THOMAS A BECKET
THE RAGE OF THE HOUSE
EXTRAORDINARY RUSH OF COLLEGIANS AND STUDENTS.
A DRUNKARD IN A FIX!
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
Read the following Pleasant Items :—

1. THE DOLL'S REVENGE
This is a very comic scene of a doll which comes to life and in that state it makes terrible mischief and creates a regular row.
2. THE BIRTH OF A FLOWER
Showing the evolution of flower and the different stages at which it may take different shapes a valuable piece in botanical study.
3. THE MISADVENTURES OF A PAIR OF TROUSERS.
This is a life picture of a drunkard's career, a drunkard puts his month's wages into the pocket of an old trousers and does not give a single farthing to his famishing wife who, in despair, sells out old clothes among which that fateful pantaloon is included the indignation of the man could be well imagined when he finds his pant gone.
4. THE MARTYRDOM OF THOMAS A BECKET, Archbishop of Canterbury.
5. PARIS FASHION (Magnificently Coloured)
6. DOGS AND THEIR VARIOUS MERITS.
How dogs are trained to different kinds of useful purposes and how they turn their merits to utility in life enterprise and shooting will be depicted by this beautiful film.
7. WALKING ABOUT MUNICH (Pleasant sight-seeing.)

FILMS FOR SALE : Apply to MANAGER. Telephone No. 1271.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY
ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the
DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY
Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Banwaggar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c, Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, by Manchester Shipping House reliable SOLE AGENT, for the Cotton Goods Trade must be of good standing and experience. Reply to TETLEY and WHITLEY, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, C. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.
A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce, containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.
For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER.
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

WANTED.

FURNITURE WANTED.

A EUROPEAN COUPLE desire to buy FURNITURE for the flat they have already taken.

Will bid for part or lot of Furniture of Family going away from Bombay. Plate can be included. Inclose Inventory and price, 1740 "Bombay Gazette."

GODOWN KEEPER WANTED.

FOR "Bombay Gazette" office, one who understands paper preferred. Apply by letter only to MANAGER. Stating remuneration and all particulars.

TO BE LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Pukot	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges(either sex)superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE GAS ELECTRIC AND KEROSINE, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Tyeb Goolam, Hoosein an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rangari Mohola, Abdul Rehman Street out of Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th June at 2-30 p. m.

A large number of rich cut glass 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, light gas electric and kerosine oil chandeliers of various designs and pattern, table hanging and floor lamps, spare lamp goods, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as suite of sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, cupboards, iron cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chests-of-drawers, phonographs, iron safes, cottage and square pianos, American revolving top writing table.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 second hand rubber-tyred office-shigram.
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred double seated brougham.

SOMETHING SPECIAL FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS LEATHER GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 10th June, 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a consignment of 4 cases of high class leather goods just arrived from Europe, on account of parties concerned; the goods consists of fitted bags, dressing cases, scent bottle cases ladies hand bags, purses, cigarette cases, etc.

The above goods will be sold to the highest bidder in lots to suite purchasers and are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th June, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watson's Annexe Chamber (Ground-floor) Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, carpets, drawing-room, sofas and chairs, table and hall lamps, fancy cabinets, corner whatnots, fancy ornaments, China, Japanese vases, bronze figures, pictures, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, etc., etc, the property of F. Kimpton Esq. and others.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 7th June, 1912.

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed-room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BRASSO
THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 0
Quarterly	„ 6 8
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion... ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement
Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

Digitized by the Digitization initiative with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 5.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	76 7-8	Ex	
do. Rentes	93 3-4		1-4
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	92		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 5-8	unchgd	
Silver in London Spot	28		1-16
do. 2 months' bence	28 3-16	unchgd	
Silver in New York	60 7-8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·28	unchgd	
do. do. at Berlin	20·44 1-2		1
do. do. New York	4·87 1-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	2 13-15	unchgd	
do, Indian Bank Bills		unchgd	
6 months' sight	3 5-16	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32+1-32

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £325,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 11,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 7,30,000 " to Bombay
" 3,60,000 " to Madras
" 21,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 35 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 35 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 8,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 16,40,000 " to Bombay.
" 3,70,000 " to Madras.
" 28,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 86 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 86 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, is. 50,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Madras — Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Unchgd—Moderate business.
Futures ... Steady
Manchester Steady with moderate demand.
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·35 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 5-8unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.
6·15	6·17	6·18
+01	unchgd	+01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·14	6·12	6·11
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·11	6·11	6·12
+01	+01	+01

New York official noon call July 11·02; Oct. 11·23. New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·74; Oct 11·38.

Manchester, June 5.

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ... 8 5 1-2
" " 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds 9lbs ... 8 10 1-2
White " 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ... 10 7
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yards 22×21 ... 6 11

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 2,900
" Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
" Exports to Continent ... 2,000
" Spot Cotton ...11·45 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 11·02—36 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bearish private crop reports.

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·22—06

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 11 5-8 unchgd.
Futures month of July ... 11·22—24
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·26—02
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Dull

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 36 7-8+1-8
Do Months—June-July—London—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Australian Wheat unchgd.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 55 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nominal.
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 1-8 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Linseed Calcutta ... 66 6 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 67-5-0 unchgd. June-July—Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 1-2+1-2 June-July—Done and sellers —Steady

METALS—

Copper Brasiers ... £ 88 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 9-16 uncngd
Standard Copper G M B ... 77 7-8+3-4
English best selected Copper: £ 82 unchgd

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... Nominal

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-9
" " Mutton Tallow ... 37
General Ton of Tallow Auction—Quiet.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16s—3d —Value
Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug.
Tone—Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11s 9 1-2d—1-4d
Months of Shipments ... August—Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat, closed steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 17 0 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...June-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet, unchgd.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Very quiet—Prices unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [6TH JUNE, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
5 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs.	Rs. 3,75,000	Melbourne	Comptoir N de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	27	32,986
B B and C I Railway ...	49	52,920

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

Council Bills went well yesterday at 1s. 4 1—32d Demand and 1s. 4 1—16d T. T., a small lot of extra Demand Bills having been allotted at 1s 4—16d. The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7 -32d to 1—4 for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small and for T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. has been available. Private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d. to 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4 to 171
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-4
Shanghai "	...201
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 11-16 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady, closing a trifle steadier as under. A small business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 96 11 0 to 96 12 0
Settlement ...	" 96 10 0

BULLION:—

The ready quotation for Bar Silver in London yesterday was 1-16 lower at 28 while for two months' delivery the rate was unchanged at 28 3-16. New York was also unchanged at 60 7-8. The local market opened quiet at 71 1-16 ex duty for ready and closes unchanged as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 6
Australian "	...	" 23 15 6
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 71 1 0
1st Settlement	...	" 71 7 0
2nd Settlement	...	" .....
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 80 7 0
1st Settlement	...	" 80 13 0
2nd Settlement	...	" .....

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A small decline was adviced in the American markets in the telegrams to hand this morning. The local market opened quiet but steady, the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 300. There has been little business doing during the day and the market closes quiet with rates nominally Re. 1 lower for New Crops. There is nothing doing for June-July delivery.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady. There is little improvement in the demand but holders are less disposed to sell.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	299 Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat	"	301 Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	297 " "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	287 " "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	281.2 " "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	269 " "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	261 " "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	265-6 " "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	249 " "

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	280 June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	"	255 "
Good M. G. Westerns	"	265 "
Opening Tone		Dull
Estimated Sales		7,000
Total Imports		7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·14	6·16	6·17	6·13
—01	—01	—01	—01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·11	6·10	6·10	6·10	6·11
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steadier.

We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.
September	...	" 12 10 6 R.T.
Apl-May 1913	...	" 11 11 6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is firm.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...	Rs. 8 6 9 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	" 8 3 0 R.T.
Yellow " "	...	" 9 10 0 R.T.

JINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 59 8 0 Nominal
Yellow Hingunghat	...	" 62 0 0 "

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs 12 4 0 B. T.
June-July	...	" 12 13 0 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 37 0 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready.	...	Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold	...	Rs. 49 0 0
Small	...	" 47 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 3 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept	"	5 9 0 "
" " May 1913	"	5 10 3 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,737 1-2
Bank of India	...	...	67
Eastern Bank	...	...	83
Indian Specie	...	...	65 1-4

MILLS.

David	...	...	432 1-2
Kohinoor	...	...	770
Manockji Petit	...	...	2,627 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	...	227 1-2
Standard	...	...	1,337 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	160
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	...	180 1-2
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	...	...	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,420
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	...	22

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley 522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	6,636 bales,
Wheat	...	...	52,988 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	34,718 "
Rapeseed	...	...	9,660 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	934 "
Poppyseed	...	...	3,219 "
Groundnuts	...	...	1,034 "
Castorseed	...	...	4,214 "
Rice	...	...	75,527 "
Myrabollan s	...	...	5,222 "
Cottonseed	...	...	6,691 "
Mowraseed	...	...	390 "
Gram	...	...	1,383 "
Jowar	...	...	5,683 "
Maize	...	...	Nil

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s.—10323 cwts barley, L. Dreyfus and Co; 300 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1,000 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, S. Cawasjee and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, J. Nurotheram and Co; 1,951 cwts myrabollams E. Oomersey; 210 cwts kardeeseed, Baner and Krause; 2,406 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s.—212 cwts olibanum, L. Pragji; 103 casks skins, Thos. Cook and Son; 10 cwts condiments, M. Poonjiajee and Sons; 10 case furniture printed book etc, J. Zuberbhuler; 45 casks salted skins, Enrico N. Stein, 16 bales skins and hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 75 cwts fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 3000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 500 cwts rapeseed B S Lloyd and Co.

Cheltonian s—8 bales hemp, K Visram and Co 8740 cwts linseed, 3000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 2001 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—201 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri 3960 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts teelseed, K Devchand and Co.

Zamora s—53600 cwts wheat 6500 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

Bardistan s—16,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 3,184 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, B S Lloyd and Co; 1,636 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TOREE.

Sardegna s—4,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Mooltan s—20 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—925 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 1,100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 3 cwts ghee, H M Jooma; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 5 bags rice, H M Jooma.

Polcevera s—1,950 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts twist, M B Kaisha; 500 cwts twist S J David and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—325 bales cotton, M K Kaisha; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.

Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 2½ per lb.
Liver As. 2 1-2 each.
Kidney As. 6 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to As. 14 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret from Re. 1 1-2 to Rs. 2 1-4 per pair.
Pomfret (black from As. 8 to Re. 1 per pair.
Gholl from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) nil.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 8 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs from pies 9 to As. 1 each.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 10 to As. 12 each.
Chickens from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 1-4 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 9 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 6 to Rs. 1 1-4 per doz.
do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
do. (Affoe) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower nil.
Green Peas nil.
Cabbages from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
French Beans As. 1½ per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 per seer.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 1-2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 1-2 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE first report of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, Ld., is to be submitted at the shareholders meeting on Wednesday 19th instant. It says:—Your directors have convened this meeting of the shareholders in accordance with the povisions of the Indian Companies' Act and have the pleasure to state that the Bank was registered on 21st December 1911 with a capital of Rs. 50 lacs divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. 40,000 shares were issued to the public and they were all taken up by the 15th of March on which date the share list was closed. Rs. 25 per share have been called up and the directors do not intend for the present to make any further call. We have received till 25th May 1912 the sum of Rs. 9,45,740 on the shares subscribed and there remains a balance of Rs. 54,260 only being the amount of calls in arrears. The forthnightly figures till 15th May 1912 of the bank's assets as given in the local papers from time to time have shown the rapid progress of your Bank. The following figures shows the banks working capital from time to time:—25th January Rs. 7,88,000; 25th February Rs. 13,08,000; 25th March Rs. 16,04,000; 25th April Rs. 22,90,000; 25th May Rs. 30,04,000. Your directors trust that the progress made and the public confidence attracted by your bank during its short existence will be considered satisfactory. We have opened the branch office at Mandvi from 1st May and your directors have the plesure to state that it is well supported by the mercantile community trading in that part of the town. The first statement of liabilities and assets and the profit and loss account of the bank will be drawn up on 31st December 1912 and thereafter twice in a year. With the view of placing the management and conduct of business of this bank on sound principles your Board of Directors have thought it right to suggest the following alterations and additions in the Articles of Association and the following special resolutions will be submitted at the next meeting.—That Article 75 be removed and the following be substituted in its place:—"The Directors may in any matter requiring preliminary investigation before disposing of it, appoint for the purpose of such investigation and report thereon for the information of the Board, a committee consisting of such members of their own body as they shall appoint including the manager. Every such committee shall consist of two members at the least. The manager and every committee so formed shall conform to all such instructions as may be given by the directors. No such committee shall remain in force for a longer time than six months after which time they shall retire but may be reappointed from time to time."

That Article 76 be removed. That in Article 58 the words "The business of the company shall be carried on and managed by the manager subject to the control of the Board of Director," be replaced by the words "The business of the company shall be carried on and managed by the Board of directors with the assistance of an officer to be styled manager." That similar change be made in the Article 114. That the following article be added in the Company's Articles of Association to secure to depositors the absolute safety of their deposits in this bank:—"76" "If at any time it comes to the knowledge of the directors that the looses sustained by the Bank have absorbed not less than 3-4 ths of its paid up capital, it shall be incumbent on the Board of Directors to summon as soon as possible an Extraordinary general meeting and they shall submit to such Meeting a full statement of the affairs of the company and a resolution shall be submitted that the company, owing to such losses, be dissolved and in case, such resolution is passed by a majority in number and value of the members present personally or by proxy at such meeting then and in such case, the affairs of the company shall be wound up and the company shall be dissolved."

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The 104th Annual Report together with accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 1911 was presented to the Share—Holders at a meeting held on 29th April last.—Life Department. 839. New policies were issued at annual premium of £.12,027 and single premiums of £.3,122. The Total revenue of the Department amounted to £.2,67,869 and the Life Funds now stand at £.2,113,216.—Fire Department. The net premiums amounted to £.1,041,165 and the losses to £. 561,835. The profit amounted to £.89,330. The Fire Fund now stands at £.1,066 577. Employers Liability Accident etc., Departments.—The premiums amounted to £.42,284, the Funds stand at £.121,909. The total Security for Policy Holders is £.5,523,885.

A representative cricket team will be sent to England from British Columbia next season. No financial difficulty is expected, as several of the leading players had hopes to be home in 1913, and their number has since been augmented.

Turkish press rules contain the following paragraph dealing with foreign news: "It is prohibited to report attempts on the life of foreign rulers, what ever their outcome is, or to report on revolutionary demonstrations in foreign lands, since it is not good that such things should be known to our loyal and peaceful people." The result was that the Turkish press had to report that President Carnot had died of apoplexy, and the Empress Elizabeth of Austria of consumption. The most interesting part of the "Regulation" was the list of names and words which were not to be used at all by the press. These included: "Armenia," "constitution" (even in a medical sense), "liberty," "revolution," "evolution" "equality," "fraternity," "fatherland," "dynamo," "dynamite" "nationality" "international," "heir to the throne," "republic," "decentralisation," "deputy "senator," "reforms," "Macedonia," "Crete" "autonomy." A "brother" was not to be spoken of because Abdul Hamid had brothers whom he feared nor was the word "sick" to be used, because the Sultan knew that he was called "The Sick Man of Europe." The last clause of the Regulation was "This new Regulation must not be mentioned in the columns of your paper, as it may call forth criticism on the part of evil minded people."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAG.

BLOCKEY—WALKER—May 4, at the King's Chapel, Gibraltar, Harley Sanders Blockey, 1st South Staffordshire Regt, son of S H Blockey, of Rostrevor Sevenoaks, Kent, to Mabel Alice Napier, daughter of Mr and Mrs Walker, of Boma Lodge, Plymouth, and Hopewell, Walker's Wood, Jamaica.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 6 a. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Efficiency is the note of the day in the business world."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gazeta Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.) to-day:—

March ...	La Ritarata Italiana ... G. Dretcher
Valse ...	Miramar ... Spontini
Selection ...	Songs of Tosti ... Arr Nougher
Two Step ...	A Lancashire Ramble ... Arthur
Song ...	The Rosary ... Nevin
Selection ...	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Grande Ouverture ...	Solennelle (1812) ... Tschaikowsky

ENGINE DRIVER INJURED.—An engine driver named Philip Corria (20), employed at Messrs. Marsland and Price's Iron Works at Nesbit Road was admitted into the J. J. Hospital yesterday, for treatment of a severe scalding caused by hot oil falling on his hands and feet at 5 p. m. on Wednesday.

FOUND DEAD.—The dead body of a Mahomedas labourer named Abdul Sheik Gaffoor aged about 30 was found at Nishanpur Road on Wednesday morning and as medical evidence showed that death was due to phthisis the body was disposed of without inquest.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A TEMPLE.—Ghasiram Hardiraj is alleged to have cut his throat with a razor in the Maharkali temple in Kalbadevi Road on Wednesday, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital by the police of "C" Division. On discharge from hospital he will be charged under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code.

STOLEN BANGLES.—The police received a complaint on Wednesday from one Ganapatrai Bamruk, a commission agent, living in Sheik Mammon Street to the effect that gold bangles, valued at Rs. 325, worn by his son aged about seven years have been stolen from him. The boy stated that when he was returning from school an elderly man, who appeared to be a Bania, took him to a Parsi gully promising to give him some toys, removed the bangles from his arms and disappeared.

ACCIDENTS ON STEAMERS.—Another accident on board the s.s. "Assaye" has been reported, and the victim, a stevedore's labourer named Abdul Gaffoor (35) was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday. He was jammed between a sling of bales and a stanchion, whilst receiving a sling of cotton bales in No. 4 hold of the steamer.—Another labourer named Mahomed Salim Fakir Mahomed (30) had his leg jammed between two bales of cotton, whilst working in No. 4 hold of the "City of Athens" on Wednesday. He was detained for treatment at the G. T. Hospital.—On Tuesday evening a fireman named Abdul Gunny Oosman working on board the steamer "Itaura," lying in the harbour, was at work on a furnace hold, when a shovel accidentally fell on to his left hand. He is being treated for his injuries at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 8th June to 6 a. m. on the 6th June.

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	3	3
Same date last year	8	5
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		96
Same date last year		68

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
6	m 2 36	24 0	*m 8 22	18 0
	3 26 a	26 4	10 13 a	20 4
7	3 30 a	23 9	m 9 10	19 2
	4 8 a	26 0	11 14 a	20 1
8	m 4 35	23 8	m 10 11	19 11
	4 56 a	25 8		
9	m 5 46	23 10	m 0 10	19 7
	5 48 a	25 7	11 29 a	20 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 7	(Friday)	"	6h 1m	" 7h 14m
" 8	(Saturday)	"	6h 1m	" 7h 15m
" 9	(Sunday)	"	6h 1m	" 7h 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53·6m, a.m.; First Quarter, 22nd, 2h, 8·9m, a.m. Full Moon, 29th 7h. 3·8m. p.m.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Ashby Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Monsoon conditions are not so well marked to-day in South India, and decidedly less rainfall than yesterday has been reported. In the Bay, the tendency towards disturbed conditions has passed away. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, North Bengal, Mysore, local in Malabar, while falls are also reported in Bihar, Orissa, Bombay, Deccan, South-west Madras.

In North-west India a few thunderstorms occurred.

Tavoy reports an inch and a half of rain; Rangoon and Akyab two inches each; Kyaukpyu and Cherrapunji, each four inches; Gauhati, an inch and a half; Silchar and Bogra, each two inches; Narayangunj, one inch; Mymemnshing, four inches; Dinapore, three; Mangalore one inch, and Calicut two inches of rain.

Forecast: No large change.

STORM AT BANGALORE.

A violent thunderstorm last night (June 5th) uprooted so many large trees that the electric light lines were seriously damaged in a dozen directions, which resulted in the whole station, and parts of the city, being plunged into complete darkness for the night.

The chief electrical engineer, and gangs of workmen were busy for hours, but only one or two circuits could be restored up to 11 p. m. The main along Sydney Road was torn down opposite the museum and this had the effect of isolating the civil and military station, whereas the city power-house obtains its current direct from the Cauvery Falls and that area was practically unaffected. It is hoped normal conditions will be restored to-night.

STORM SIGNAL.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Storm signal—Weather remains unsett

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Istar 2978 tons Captain C. M. M. Jacob, sailed yesterday for Naples and Genoa, with a general cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien 2540 tons Captain A. Kuckens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 3,528 tons, Captain A. Kuckens, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with kerosine oil and general and 1,000 case naptha.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Homayun, 2154 tons Captain I. L. Moloney, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah via Aden, with specie and 75 deck passengers.

The steamer Vermont, 2,722 tons, Captain R. B. Middleton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Naderi 1168 tons, Captain Thos Hughes sailed yesterday for Jeddah &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sangola, 3,348 tons Captain Scott, sailed yesterday for Galle, with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence ....Comdr La Touche .....Despatch Vessel
Patric Stewart .....Comdr Townsend .....I G T S
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ... .R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ...Comdr Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Hordern ... .R I M
R I M S Palmerus ....Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

30 ton crane
Dredger Octopus ...651 steam....Repairing ...B P Trust

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 6.

Angus .....2320 Dokers .....T Morrison & Co
Beme .....1899 Younger. .....S Wallace & Co
Castello .....2330 Jordon ...Hall.....J Finlay & Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nishikawa.....W & A G & Co
Framlington .....2591 Isacs .....W & A G & Co
Faris .....737 Thomson .....Arab S Co
Gymeric .....2591 Jarvis .....G H Essajee
Harpenden .....2302 Cormack .....T M & Co
Homayun .....2154 Moloney .....Bo & P S N Co
Itria .....3419 Honeywood .....T M & Co
Kattenturm .....3271 Maulin .....T M & Co
Lhasa .....950 Manley.....K'chi...M M & Co
Oasis .....3439 Sinnatt .....M M & Co
President .....2985 Brenner ...14-6...A Strandes & Co
Rheinfels .....3523 Kuckens .....W & A G & Co
Saifi .....565 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Schildturm .....3183 Probst .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shahanseer .....2023 Wheeler.....Bo H S N Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Vermont .....2723 Middleton.....W & A G & Co
Wearbeck .....2445 Shatz.n .....T Morrison & Co
Harpagus .....3672 Johnson .....T M & Co
Gerd .....751 Andreason ...F F Campbell & Co
Umona .....2388 Rivers .....W & A G & Co
Itaura .....3342 Lyne.....M M & Co
Scalia .....3438 Johnson.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Cargo.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Athens...	3751	Kuant....	Lpool	...	K N & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Chilton.	Hull....	...	J F & Co
C & R Marthara...	2579	Gray.....	10-6...	J. Finlay & Co	
D&E Hakata Maru ..	3870	Nomura			N Y Kaisha
G Hoseinee.....	93	Richardson			B and P S N Co
H Naderi...	1168	Hughes .	Adeu...	6-6...	B & P S N Co
K Jhiltonian	2761	Jones	Hamburg	...	7-6.....
M Hermiston...	2527	Fern...			T M & Co
N Barlistan	2500	Davis			M M & Co
O Zamora.....	2328	Swan.....	Marseilles	...	11-6.....
					Ralli Bros
P Palamcotta....	2209	Cutbush	Durban	...	7-6...
					M M & Co
Q Baroda	1393	Penny.....	Basreh	.....	12-6...
					M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Sardigna...	3225	Emelio	Genoa.....	15-6.....	
					R Line
4 Polcevera.....	1349	Amagasa ...	H'kong	...16-5.....	
					R. Line
7 Moultan	4834	Haddock	London...	P & O Co	
8 Stenbergen.....	2455	Younge....	3-6.....	T M & Co	
14 Dwarka.....	759	Moxon			M M & Co

H W P D

Satrauji.....	547	Hussein	...	B & P S N Co
Kaveri	533	Mahomed.....	5-6.....	Bo S N Co

M W D D.

Sangola	3349	Scott	.....	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Homayun	Molony	Jeddah, May 25
6	Rheinfels	Kuckens	New York, May 1
	Caledonien	Melber.....	Noumea, Apl 25

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Selenia	Nicolich	Kobe
	Kola.....	Elton	Basreh
	Roath	Hardinge	Hamburg, &c
	Marigraf.....	Jantzen	Dar-es-salaam
	Caledonien	Melber	Marseilles
	Istrar	Jacob	Genoa, &c

The steamer Sangola, Captain Scott, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Galle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Polcevera for Kobe, &c.
" Hakata Maru for Kobe, &c.
" Homayun for Jeddah, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s "Matiana" left Aden at 9-40 a m on Thursday.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, left Zanzibar for Bombay to-day, via Lamu.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," June 7.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 24th instant, in Bombay harbour this morning brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Wilkie, Mr. D.	Powell, Miss
Taylor, Mr. E. L.	Edenborough, Mr. S. C.
Swann, Major C. J. H. and Mrs.	Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. J. A.
MacConnell, Sub.-Lt. R. A.	Jervis, Capt. N. G. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Lang, Mr. H. G.	Surveyor, Mr. M. F.
Chase, Mr. S. J. K.	Dadachanji, Mr. J. H.
Stack, Mr. E. H. B. and Mrs.	Tesch, Mr. E. F. and Mrs. Webb, Mrs. E. J.
Carter, Mr. R. E.	Hanga, Mr. J. B.
Wates, Mr. E. A.	Patell, Mr. P. N.
Prideaux, Mr. F. W. A.	Chambers, Mrs. W. A.
Shortt, Mr. W.	Ware, Mr. J.
Browne, Capt. F. M.	Taraporewalla, Mr. V. F.
Taylor, Mr. G. M.	Rao, Mr. B. V.
Floyd, Mr. C. J.	Stevens, Mr. E. K.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Pasztory, Baroness S.	Robertson, Mr. L. J.
Kopperley, Lady D.	Kenny, Dr. W.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Gillon, Mr. G.	Hodson, Capt. H. V. B.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Henderson, Mr. J. L.	Impey, Capt. G. H.

THE "Buffs," who stand third on the British regimental roll, must deplore the death of their Royal Danish chief. Speaking at Windsor on the occasion of his first Sovereign visit in 1907—the year after his accession—the late King Frederick thanked King Edward for making him the chief of such a distinguished corps—"a regiment which in former days already was connected with one of my ancestors, and which fought so bravely shoulder to shoulder with my nation on August 13, 1704, at the battle of Blenheim, under the valiant Duke of Marlborough."

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for oxolin hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY
WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)
J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).
G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).
P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).
M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain, England).
E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval ; a keen student of modern cricket).
WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.
These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.
(6).—TO-DAY :—
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

PAINTS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 7th June, 1912.

SALAR-ED-DOWLAH AND THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

RECENT events in the land of the Shahs incline us to the belief that matters have not changed very materially since Morier composed the "Adventures of Haji Baba" almost a century ago. The influences and personalities limned in his amusing pages are still apparent in present day Persia, despite the advent of Constitutional Government and the evolution of the spurious patriotism represented by the Nationalists, who are to have a fresh innings in the Mejlis as soon as the Regency has imprisoned or deported the extremist members of the party. But the central figure in the situation which is puzzling Anglo-Russian diplomacy is Salar-ed-Dowlah, by reason of his pretensions to the rulership, and the remarkable propositions he is making in the St. Petersburg newspapers as solvents for the woes of Persia, which might have been borrowed with a little alteration from the biography of Haji Baba. He is the third son of Muzafiruddin, who completed the financial wreckage commenced by his father, added millions to the national obligations, and gave his exhausted subjects a constitution which has proved to be a bad exchange for the autocracy of the Kajjars. The Salar's first appearance on the Persian stage dates from last year when he threw in his fortunes with the ex-Shah and was an active participant in the not very sanguinary engagements between the royalist forces and the troops of the Regency. The attempt to recover the crown might have succeeded under capable leadership, but neither the ex-ruler nor his brother revealed this talent, as personal safety was their chief objective, while their followers were allowed to ravage districts which were in actual sympathy with the movement with the result that the people held aloof, and the "army" to be led to Teheran, evaporated after a few inglorious conflicts with the force sent against it. The administration which had offered a round sum in tomans for the ex-Shah, dead or alive, compromised matters, with the help of Anglo-Russian diplomacy, by a material reduction in his allowance, on the understanding that be recrossed the Caspian into permanent exile. There was a natural desire to include the Salar in this sentence of banishment with a proportionate pension as his presence was not conducive to the restoration of peace in the Russian sphere. But he refused to be influenced by pecuniary considerations, and established himself at Kermanshah as a patriot whose sole ambition was the restoration of order and good government to his unhappy country, though his methods were not commendable, as he crucified the principal officials of the town and wrung contributions from the merchants in its bazaars.

These proceedings which are not unusual in Persia were by way of reprisals for the assassination of a Kurd chieftain, an ally of Salar-ed-Dowlah, and a notable tribal leader. Then came intelligence of the assembling of the tribe to avenge him, and when the Teheran forces under the Firman Farmah and Sirdar Yeprim were defeated in the vicinity of Kermanshah, the way to the capital was open if the Salar was prepared to take it. But he apparently feared his fate too much, as instead of advancing he issued a challenge to the Regency to settle the issues by mortal combat, according to the knightly ideals of the middle ages. But this quixotic proposal met with no response from Teheran, and his next suggestion was the holding of a plebiscite of the chief officials of the administration, whose verdict he agreed to accept. If this peaceful arbitration were rejected, he threatened to set out at the head of 150,000 followers and slay all who opposed his advance. But the Regency was unmoved by these vapourings, being probably aware of his failure to arouse the Western Kurds, and a few days since came the interesting intelligence that Kermanshah had been re-occupied by the National forces, Salar-ed-Dowlah having left for an unknown address. The exit of this swashbucklar clears the way for the pacification of Northern Persia by extinguishing the last embers of the conflagration lighted up by the ex-Shah and his brother. His disappearance will also be welcomed by the British Foreign Office, where there was a suspicion that the Salar was receiving encouragement from the Russians, a conjecture which seemed to be supported by the publication of his letters in their principal semi-official journal. But while his flight and the dispersion of his men in buckram clarifies the situation in the Russian sphere, matters below Ispahan show no signs of improvement as the new Swedish gendarmerie is slow in materialising, and it is doubtful whether it will be potent enough to hold the trade routes against the well-armed rabble between Bushire and Shiraz. Similar conditions prevail throughout the Eastern provinces stretching to the British and Afghan borders and roving subjects of the Amir are apparently taking advantage of them to set up new boundary marks which may cause fresh embroilments unless they are removed by orders from Kabul. British policy is opposed to intervention of the kind which has been fairly successful under Russian guidance, though Sir Edward Grey threatened to apply this agency eighteen months ago if the local administration failed to restore order.

Their ill-success is much more conspicuous than when the menace was uttered, but the timorous Cabinet still temporizes with an impossible situation, hoping that something will occur to amend it and promptly rejecting the only sensible proposition put forward for the pacification of the British sphere. This was Lord Hardinge's idea of entering into direct relations with the tribal leaders and paying them good-conduct subsidies such as are given to the Pathan clans on the N.-W. Frontier and which are strong factors in the preservation of peace in that troublesome area of the border, for the withholding of these allowances is a greater punishment than correction by a column issuing from Peshawar. There is no reason why the financial bait should not be equally successful in southern Persia, where the nomads are much more needy than our frontier highlanders, and are ready to enter into any sort of engagement that will give them an assure income, such as they at present derive by robbing caravans and looting British and other travellers. The only alternative to this solution seems to be the following of the Russian precedent as it is as clear as anything can be that left to their own devices, the Persian administrators will never suppress the anarchy that has wrecked English commerce in these regions and threatens to assault our consulates—as exemplified by two recent occurrences in the Gulf. There are, however, sentimental and political objection to this form of intervention, which should only be applied as a last resort, after the failure of less forceful remedies. The most obvious and promising antidote is the Viceroy's prescription, made with a full knowledge of the situation and the probabilities of success, and who recommend its application as a tentative measure to the Bushire-Shiraz route, the worst circumstanced of any of those commercial avenues, and if the results are satisfactory extensions might be made Eastwards and Southwards for the restoration of tranquility to the whole of the British sphere, as a preparatory to its consolidation by the advent of the trans-Persian Railway.

"EDWARD, THE PEACEMAKER."

THE outstanding feature of Reuter's telegram concerning Sir Sidney Lee's "candid memoir" of King Edward is that the new volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" has received a magnificent advertisement,—presumably free. Reuter is very good in that way and the newspapers which subscribe to his service—and those which pirate it—have blindly submitted to giving a good deal of space to the publishers which might have been more profitably filled, besides extending the publication of matter which might otherwise have been reserved for the perusal of a comparative handful of readers. Sir Sidney Lee's memoir, may be candid, but we doubt if it might not appropriately have been kept back for at least another quarter of a century. Much of what he says may be absolutely true, much more every subject of his late Majesty knew ; more still they had forgotten, and by the time he was crowned at Westminster he reigned indisputably in the hearts of his people. It is too late now to attempt to discredit him, too late to say that at his accession he was too old to repair the neglect of his political training, or that his lack of settled, solid occupation affected his moral robustness, and to rake up evidence of the reaction against the conventional strictness of his upbringing. And yet, too soon to endeavour to persuade the people that their idol had feet of clay. "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" does not perhaps apply to a dead King after he has been finally entombed. But we should have thought more highly of Sir Sidney Lee and of the publishers of the National Dictionary of Biography if they had rememberered the maxim, and held their peace during, say, the life-time of Queen Alexandra, if not until after the accession of the present Prince of Wales as King. Will it do any good to the State to tell us that King Edward regarded Mr. Lloyd George's speeches as reckless and irresponsible ? Will it render Mr. George one whit the less reckless or irresponsible in his utterances ? Rather will it incline the Chancellor of the Exchequer to exclaim "Oh, King Edward didn't like my speeches, we will see if King George does", and to proceed on his way more recklessly than ever. Candour has deteriorated into indiscretion in Sir Sydney Lee's memoir, which cannot but give offence in many quarters and cause pain in others. Whether the late King-Emperor was a peace-maker through no exercise of diplomatic initiative or ingenuity, by faith in the blessings of peace, the influence passively attaching to his high station and by temperament, or however else, the fact remains that his people rightly regarded him as a peace-maker and notwithstanding what Sir Sydney Lee or any future biographer may say as Edward the Peacemaker the late King will be known to the end of time.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

IT has been notorious for a long time that for some reason or the other Indian Universities have not attracted European and Anglo-Indian students in proportion to their numbers. A message, which we publish to-day, states that of one hundred and seven students who recently secured the B. Sc. degree at the Calcutta University none belongs to either of the communities mentioned. Very similar results would be secured, we believe, if all the University degree lists, above that of the F. A., were scrutinized. Very few European names appear, so few indeed that the impression would be justified that the ruling race, from the educational point of view, is the backward race. What it really means, however, is that few European and Anglo-Indian parents can afford to allow their children to undertake a university course. If they can do so, they prefer to send them to England or Scotland for the purpose. This is the direct result of hard times, produced by stationary incomes and increased cost of living. We do not think apathy is a factor, except in a few cases, and we fear nothing better can be hoped for until the Government itself is able to assist far more generously than it can at present. Moreover, the average European or Anglo-Indian lad is, expected to assist the family exchequer long before he reaches the age at which a satisfactory degree can be obtained, and this, we fear, will be another cause to operate against university education for them, even if the Government is able to augment present facilities. A question parents will ask is, what will be the use of the degree when it is obtained ? As matters are at present the youth manages to pass into the subordinate ranks of Government employ with nothing more to his credit than an "F.A.," or even a Matriculation certificate. Will the B.A., or B. Sc. degree help him to a better post ? The pleader bar, the subordinate medical service, and similar openings, are all eagerly competed for, and nothing is left except clerkships in or out of Government employment. The matter is certainly one for enquiry, but we think the facts we have mentioned must be borne carefully in mind when conducting it.

WELLS AND MALARIA.

A PARSI member of the Municipal Corporation, himself a medical man, declared at Wednesday's meeting of the Standing Committee that "some of the officers were getting very unsympathetic and it is high time that the attention of the Government is drawn to it." The lack of sympathy consists, generally in the attempts that are made to prevent the malaria scourge from becoming worse, and among the preventive measures the closing up of contaminated wells is rightly considered important. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that these wells are more or less intimately connected with the religious observances of one of the communities ; but in such cases, we believe, much consideration is shown to owners. It is difficult to understand the obstructionist attitude adopted by some Commissioners who for one reason or the other assist owners of wells to carry appeals against the officers of the Health Department. Malaria is such a terrible menace to the whole population of the city, that strangers would probably refuse to believe that efforts to check it are systematically opposed. There is no intention to close wells wantonly, but we certainly accept the view which declares that any well likely to interfere with the health of the population, in whose midst it happens to be located, should be peremptorily and, if necessary, forcibly dealt with.

MUNICIPAL METHODS.

THE announcement that the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality is to come to this city to study the working of our Municipal Act will be received with some amusement. Not because Bombay is particularly badly off in this respect, but because we find the civic body of the late capital prepared to admit that some good can come out of Galilee. When the amusement has subsided, however, objects of interest will be presented. The Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, under the present Act, is a civil servant, generally of senior rank, and possesses extremely wide executive functions, and if the appointment is not popular with Indian ratepayers, and members of the Corporation, it certainly is regarded as very important by the authorities. Long before the Decentralization Commission came to India, an agitation was started to secure a non-official chairman, but it was accorded scanty sympathy in high quarters. The present proposal, therefore, will be received with much interest if only because speculation will be aroused on the subject of the Chairmanship. Competent observers outside the Calcutta Council Chamber have, on occasion, declared that a change from the official to the non-official will be for the worse; and those who know the Bengali's *penchant* for high debate, and the facility with which he is able to retain command of the sun—even in untoward circumstances—will also agree that the retention of a strong chair is eminently desirable.

THE Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday the 8th of July at 12 o'clock noon.

BY inadvertence, yesterday, we referred to the Rajabai Clock Tower and the Municipality, instead of the clock tower at the Victoria Gardens.

MR. C. H. WILSON, C. I. E., agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been nominated by H. E. the Governor of Bombay to be an additional member of the Legislative Council in the place of the Hon. Sir Henry E. E. Procter, Kt., whose resignation has been accepted.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 16.

ONE would think that the dog days were already upon us. I love heat, and revel in any amount of sunshine, so long as the breezes are fresh. But the air in London has been lifeless and charged with moisture, so that one has felt languid and disinclined for exertion of any sort —an unusual state of things for May. Unfortunately, too, the high temperature of the air striking the chill surface of the sea, which has not yet gained warmth, caused dense fogs in the Channel, and that proved a great hindrance to the naval programme prepared for the King's visit to his Fleet. Accompanied by Prince Albert, His Majesty left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday for Portsmouth, and embarked on board the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert." Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, who is the King's principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, was in attendance, as well as Sir Charles Cust, Sir Frederick Ponsonby, and Captain Godfrey Faussett, the Equerries. That malicious child of the sea, the shifting fog, was again supreme on Thursday 9, but this did not prevent the King from sharing in an experience that all naval officers are prepared to go through, but that no Sovereign has ever yet undertaken. Not content with thoroughly overhauling the largest and latest example of a submarine, D4, His Majesty, with young Prince Albert, and attended by the Frist Lord, sank in her below the waves and made a two-mile run under water. Does it not seem wonderful ? If such a thing had been foretold a few years ago, we should all have scouted the idea. This action on the King's part, showing his readiness to share every experience that falls to the lot of the officers and men of his Navy, must add enormously—if, indeed, it were possible—to his popularity amongst them. We know also that every new development in our sea forces will be personally tested by the King, who realises very clearly that in the struggle for supremacy changes of vital importance are always taking place. We fight on the water, in the water, and now in the air as well as on land. Thus with every element charged with menace, peace can surely never be wantonly or lightly broken.

SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND.

One of the events of the week was the opening of "Shakespeare's England" at Earls Court on Thurday, and I am sure you will be glad to hear that the first visitors to go round the Exhibition before it was thrown open to the public were Queen Alexandra with the Empress Marie of Russia, Princess Victoria, the Grand Duchess Olga, and Prince Arthur of Connaught. Queen Alexandra wore a black hat, draped with a long veil of black chiffon, instead of her usual small bonnet, and some white flowers were pinned on to her coat. The Empress of Russia was also in black, and Princess Victoria wore a black coat and skirt, finely lined with white. Mrs. George Cornwallis-West (in a black satin coat and skirt, with pearl-grey revers) received Their Majesties and the other Royalties, and with her were her husband and her daughter-in-law Lady Gwendeline Churchill, Count Mensdorff, and M. de Soveral. A move was made to the Mermaid Tavern Club, where luncheon was served, and coffee afterwards taken at the Tudor House close by. Then the Royal party proceeded to the Warwick Road entrance, which is by far the most effective way of approaching the Tudor town, for after passing the painted presentment of Hardwick House, they walked down a simulated country lane leading to the narrow streets where examples of celebrated Elizabethan buildings have sprung up, under the auspices of Mr. Edward Lutyens, one of the finest architects of the day. The Queen and Empress then inspected the wonderful model of the "Revenge," Drake's noted warship, lying in a basin of Plymouth Harbour. From the decks the Royal party watched a display of morris dancers, and afterwards visited the Globe Theatre, where a performance of "Pyramus and Thisbe" was going on, Their Majesties and the others placing themselves upon primitive wooden benches covered with green. The Fortune Theatre also was patronised by the Royal party, and the Shakespeare Library and Loan Collection were also not forgotten. I went quietly to Earl's Court on Saturday morning, and was delighted with all I saw, although much has yet to be done. Workmen were everywhere to be found finishing the work, and I hope that for the benefit of the uninitiated some of the replicas of celebrated buildings will be labelled, for the general public will not know Ledbury Hall from Dixter Hall, or Ford's Hospital from Ashby St. Ledgers. The most interesting spot in the Exhibition, to my mind, is the Loan Collection. Here is to be seen the exquisite pen and Indian-ink-portrait of Queen Elizabeth by Isaac Oliver, the original drawing for the rare engraving by Crispin Van de Passe. This treasure is lent by the King, and shows the Virgin Queen in the gorgeous attire in which she went in State to (old) St. Paul's to return thanks for the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

LONDON IN MAY.

Three visitors to London—an American, a Frenchman, and a Viennese, met at luncheon at the Ritz Hotel on Saturday, and looking out on the Green Park in its full glory of spring blossom and summer green, they declared with one consent that of all cities London in May and June is the most delightful in the world. Never, they agreed, has it looked more beautiful than it does this year. The freshness of the foliage gives one a delicious sense of youth and gaiety. The parks are far better kept than they used to be. The art of the gardener makes the beds everchanging masses of colour. The hawthorn fills the warm air with a perfume which stirs the springs of emotion, so sweet and poignant are the memories it recalls. The white and pink candles of the chestnut blaze with insistent splendour, weeks earlier than their wont. Our three visitors, type of the summer migrants by whom hotels are already filled to overflowing, though it is but the second week of May, fell to discussing why they came so regularly to London and wherein her fascination lay. The American said that for him the magnet was London society. He did not mean "smart" society. He meant that in London one could meet a large number of interesting people, and what he called "better people," than one comes across anywhere else. In other cities, he declared, there is no society. There are no natural leaders, There is no such round of entertainments as in London, where one is certain to meet men who have "done things," men and women whose thought is helping the world to work out its difficulties, men and women with historic names. London had become, he asserted, the social centre of the universe. The Frenchman, young and belonging to the New France of athletic vigour and "sportsmanship," said that London drew him by reason of its pre-eminence in that direction. "Where can I see a Horse Show like yours which next month fills your vast Olympia ? Where can I watch every week polo as at Hurlingham ? Where can I find so wide a choice of golf courses—so large a number of excellent players ? As for your cricket, although I cannot play it, to sit at Lord's and study that beautiful game is a pleasure beyond words. And your racing, your Derby, your Ascot, your Sandown—they have no parallel. Ah. London!" (he blew a graceful kiss towards Piccadilly) "you are the world's delight!" "Ah, well," the Austrian said. "I am not very—how do you say it?" (he turned to one of the Englishmen present) "keen, is it not? I am not very keen either upon sport or society. To be frank, they bore me a little, both of them. The reason I come to London is—will you smile, perhaps ?—because it is so gay, so light-hearted, so—so all that we Viennese love. London has changed much in ten, even in five years. It has become a city of pleasure as well as a city of work. Nowhere can one enjoy oneself in so many and so varied ways. "Your hotels, to begin, are the best, your theatres the most comfortable, your opera the richest in 'stars.' I can go one night to Wagner at his heaviest, admirably done, as good as Bayreuth. The next night to the lightest of light operas, such as you borrow from Vienna. Of plays there is a similar abundance. To-night I go to see "The Glad Eye," next week I attend Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespearean Festival. With pictures it is as with music and drama—the best, both old and new, London can show. "I love, too, Earl's Court ; bands, lights, gay people, with Shakespeare's England to make it so much more interesting than the usual exhibition at which no one looks. I love your Military Tournament, so rapid, full of life, so cleverly managed. And for the shops, for Bond-street, Regent-street—how could one be dull with this panorama, this kaleidoscope to watch at all hours ? London is certainly the most amusing city in the world."

A WOMAN AND HER DRESSES.

James Stephens in "The Charwoman's daughter" tells us that :—Mrs. Makebelieve reviewed all the dresses she had worn from the age of three years to the present day, including wedding and mourning dresses, those which were worn at picnics and dances and for travelling, with an occasional divergence which comprehended the clothing of her friends and her enemies during the like period. She explained the basic principles of dress to her daughter, showing that in this art, as in all else, order cannot be dispensed with. There were things a tall person might wear, but which a short person might not, and the draperies which adorned a portly lady were but pitiable weeds when trailed by her attenuated sister. The effect of long, thin linen in a fabric will make a short woman appear tall, while round, thick lines can reduce the altitude of people whose height is a trouble to be combated. She illustrated the usage of large and small checks and plaids, and all the mazy interweaving of other cloths, and she elucidated the mystery of colour, tone, half-tone, light, and shade, so interestingly that Mary could scarcely hear enough of her lore. She was acquainted with the colours which a dark person may wear, and those which are suitable to a fair person, and the shades proper to be used by the wide class ranging between these extremes she knew also, with a special provision for redhaired and sandy folk, and those who have no complexion at all. Certain laws which she formulated were cherished by her daughter as oracular utterances—that one should match one's eyes in the house and one's hair in the street, was one ; that one's hat and gloves and shoes were of vastly more importance than all the rest of one's clothing, was another; that one's hair and stockings should tone as nearly as possible, was a third.

KNOTS AND POSIES.

It is curious how the meanings of words and phrases pass through one change and another until in course of time their significance becoms almost entirely different from that which it once bore. Thus when we hear children playing at the game still in much favour with the little folk, "Here we go gathering nuts in May," we seldom realise that the words they chant in their happy young voices have nothing to do with nuts, but refer to the old custom of gathering knots, or bunches, of flowers on May Day, for in the olden time men, women, and children alike went a-Maying, and in the fields and lanes gathered knots of May. The word "knot" seems to have been used for many and various things from flowers to ribbons—in fact, any and almost everything that was interlaced or bunched together was given the name. Thus we still call the looped ornament worn by servants in livery a shoulder-knot, and our present cockade, also worn by servants in livery, comes down to us from the bunch or knot of ribbons with which military men some generations ago used to fasten up, or "cook up," as it was called, the flaps of their large hats. Many a fair maiden adorned her tresses with the knot or bunch of ribbons, as we may gather from the old song, which runs somewhat thus :—

"Johnny's so late from the fair.
He promised to buy me a bunch of blue ribbons
To tie up my bonny brown hair."

Our present-day wedding favours were once known as "bride's knots," and were made of interwoven ribbons in somewhat the same manner as was the truelovers' knot, which name, by the way, is not derived from the words "true" and "lover," but from la Danish phrase meaning "a betrothal bond." According to some authorities, the true-lovers' knot owes its origin to the Nodus Herculanus, the snaky complication in the caduceus or rod of Mercury, in which form the woollen girdle of the Greek bride was fastened, from which apparently comes also our expression of "tying the marriage knot." Others, again, give us the origin of the bride's knot or wedding favour the knot or bow of ribbons which was bestowed by a lady on her knight or champion in the tournament, and was known as a "favour." Another and later name, probably, for a knot or bunch of flowers was the "posy," which, as also the word "nosegay," is still made use of by many an old village dame. Although we now associate the word almost entirely with a bunch of flowers, it originally meant not the flowers themselves, or the manner of their arrangement, but the motto, verse, or verses that were presented with them, a pretty custom that was followed by our forefathers, but which their descendants have long since discarded. From this seems to have come the posy, or motto, ring which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was all the vogue, the words of the posy being engraved as an inscription upon the flat inner side of the ring. Shakespeare alludes more than once to this custom, and not in very flattering terms of the rhymes engraven, likening one to the cutler's poetry upon a knife. Certainly those that have come down to us are, it must be confessed, somewhat poor stuff; still, though the poetry was poor, the sentiment expressed was excellent, and doubtless was greatly appreciated by the recipient. One of the best that we have seen on a ring is—

"Weare me out. Love shall not waste.
Love beyond Tyme still is placed."

The fashion of the guests wearing wedding favours at a marriage went at one time completely out, but now the fashion seems to be reviving once more, though not in the same form. The present-day favours are neither brides' knots made of ribbons nor wedding favours of the same material interwoven into a bow or rosette, but are tiny posies of natural flowers, fragrant and gay, known as button-hole bouquets. In spite of the query, "What's in a name ?" a great deal of success is attained by an attractive one, and a bridal or wedding posy has a far more attractive sound than a "button-hole" !

THE OPIUM PROBLEM.

SHANGHAI PANIC DUE TO CALCUTTA COLLAPSE.

Stock Depreciated in Value by £2,000,000 Since May.

CHINESE AND THE 1911 AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, JUNE 6.

The collapse of prices at Tuesday's opium sale in Calcutta has caused a panic in the local market. Merchants state that they are overburdened with stocks on account of the entire closing of the Chekiang Province to Indian opium and the illegal restrictions in other provinces for many months past.

While Indian opium is shut out, the cultivation of native poppy continues on a large scale.

The agreement of May, 1911, is violated with impunity and British protests are entirely disregarded.

Meanwhile, the Government of India continues selling.

Stock in Shanghai has depreciated two millions sterling in value since the 1st of May.

CRICKET AT HOME.

County Matches Spoiled by Rain.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

In the following matches the first-mentioned side gained three points :—

Kent vs. Notts.
Sussex vs. Derbyshire,
Hampshire vs. Somerset.

No play was possible in the matches between Yorkshire and Surrey and Lancashire and Essex.

THEATRE FIRE.

Causes the Destruction of a Canadian Town.

MONTREAL, JUNE 6.

A fire which started in the Lyric theatre has practically destroyed the town of Cobalt.

MOROCCO DISPUTES.

Franco-Spanish Agreement to be Settled.

PARIS, JUNE 6.

It is reported that the Franco-Spanish agreement on the subject of Morocco is on the point of settlement. The news is greeted with much satisfaction.

A JAPANESE EXPLORER.

Ancient Buddhist and Sanskrit Writings Discovered.

TOKYO, JUNE 6.

The Buddhist monk, Tachibana, has returned to Kyoto after two years' exploration in Central Asia. He made highly important discoveries and found Buddhist and Sanskrit writings on leaves, stones and paper.

NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

An Explanation Regarding Lord Hardinge.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

With reference to the objections taken to the presence of Sir Charles (now Lord) Hardinge, on foreign tours, Sir Sidney says Lord Hardinge was personally agreeable to the King and well fitted to offer advice, or information, which might be of service in talks with foreign rulers or statesmen on political themes.

King Edward fully realised the futility of encroaching on Ministerial responsibility in foreign affairs.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The principal contributors of Anglo-Indian articles in the new volume of the Dictionary of National Biography are:—Sir William Lee-Warner, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. J. S. Cotton, Colonel Vibart and Colonel Vetch.

THE POSITION IN BELGIUM.

Socialists Attempt to Revise the Constitution.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 5.

The Council of Socialists has appealed to the people to be calm, and has summoned a congress with a view to framing a Bill revising the constitution.

ALLEGED SHIPPING TRUST.

NEW YORK, JUNE 6.

The Government has filed a civil suit against the Prince, Lamport and Holt, the Hamburg-Amerika and the Hamburg-South American lines, alleging that they form a Trust which has for its object the monopoly of trade between the United States and Brazil.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

MONTREAL, JUNE 6.

The Duchess of Connaught, according to an evening bulletin, passed a comfortable day.

The disquieting symptoms have improved materially in the last twelve hours.

CUBAN TROUBLE.

KEY WEST, JUNE 5.

Four battleships have sailed for Guantanamo, where the presence of more American marines is thought desirable.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Negotiations Reach Deadlock through Native Suspicion.

SCANDALOUS CHARGES MADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKIN, JUNE 5.

Consular reports state that the provincial opposition to the foreign loan is assuming an anti-foreign character, particularly in Szechuan where mystic rites and dancing are in progress, similar to those at the time of the Boxer rising.

Government has drawn only fifteen hundred of the three million taels which the Six-Power group placed at its disposal.

The National Council is in favour of securing as large a sum as possible by means of a system of national bonds with a view to reducing as far as possible the amount required from foreign sources, thus allaying the provincial opposition to the foreign loan.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states that the loan negotiations have reached a deadlock.

The Advisory Council has reconsidered its assent to the terms of supervision and requires modification which the banks have refused.

The papers are accusing the British and allied banks, and the British Government of attempting to destroy the independence of China through financial subjection.

The Chinese are, at present, endeavouring to raise an internal loan. At the meeting between the Minister of Finance and the bankers on Tuesday, the doyen of the bankers said he hoped that this would be successful.

The allegation that British banks and the Government were pressing burdensome loans upon China was, he said, untrue and it was injurious to the good name of the British.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Mr. Lloyd George Suggests a Possible Remedy.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George made a detailed statement with regard to the transport workers' strike. He recommended moderation on both sides, when it should not be difficult to find a settlement. He emphasised the necessity for permanent peace agreements. At present they had not sufficient binding force.

Their object should be to form a joint board, fully representative of masters and men, empowered to settle all disputes. The first preliminary to this was the establishment of a Board of Employers.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

During the discussion on the transport workers' strike, in the House of Commons yesterday evening, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the National Transport Workers' Federation had passed a resolution endorsing the principle of a joint board, with provision for monetary guarantees on both sides to ensure the observance of agreements.

For the first time the Port of London and the owners had a guarantee that the men would carry out their bargains. He thought the men were entitled to ask the owners for a similar guarantee. He appealed to the owners to do their best, immediately, to form a comprehensive federation, and to the workmen to resume work in the meantime, because the formation of such a federation could not be completed in a day or even in a week.

RACING AT HOME.

Probable Starters for the Oaks Stakes.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Probable starters for the Oaks Stakes, with jockeys, are :—

Tagalie	Stern.
The Tylt	Rickaby.
Signorinella	Bullock.
Sourabaya	Walter Griggs.
Green Cloth	Trigg.
Preferment	Higgs.
Silesia	Clark.
Lovely Night	Saxby.
Belleisle	H. Jones.
Merry Maiden	Foy.
Jenny Melton	Hunter.
Mirska	Childs.
Bill and Coo	F. Wootton.
Lolette	Earl.
Equitable	O'Neill.

AMATEUR GOLF.

Surprise Defeat of the Champion.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The feature of the fifth round of the Amateur Golf Championship is the defeat of Mr. H. H. Hilton, the champion, by Mr. Hambro by five up and four to play.

The champion had shown wonderful form in previous rounds.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The veteran, Mr. John Ball, is now favourite for the Amateur Golf Championship, now in progress at Westward Ho.

CRICKET AT HOME.

South Africans' Victory over Cambridge.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The match between Hants and Somerset has been abandoned. Hants led on the first innings.

The M. C. C. and Oxford University drew at Oxford.

The South Africans beat Cambridge University by ten wickets.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The order of finishing was :—Pintadeau, Jingling Geordie, Farman, Sweeper II, Catmint, Lorenzo, Kosciusko, White Star, Chill October, Mordred, Aleppo, Javelin, Hall Cross, Royal Mail, Cylba, Wisemac, and Orchestrion.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Three brothers, named Cotton, members of a Birmingham firm of South African merchants, have divided the first prize of £40,000 in the Calcutta Turf Club Sweep.

[The official list published in India gives the address of the drawees as Broughty Ferry.]

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Is the Admiralty's Decision Justified ?

"MOST GRAVE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the question of the British position in the Mediterranean will be considered by the Cabinet at an early date.

All the Government departments affected, besides many influential officers of the Army and Navy, regard the Admiralty decision as most grave and only justifiable on the most urgent ground and requiring detailed consideration before any irrevocable step is taken.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Messrs. Asquith and Churchill have arrived at Gibraltar.

THE HUNGARIAN CHAMBER.

Speaker Gives Dissentients Short Shrift.

BUDAPEST, JUNE 5.

There was renewed tumult in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, on the appearance of Count Tisza, President of the Chamber. Count Tisza immediately suspended the sitting. Many members remained in the House, passionately altercating ; but order was eventually restored by the police.

Count Tisza then rose amid further tumult and read the suspensions incurred by those concerned in yesterday's trouble. He called for apologies from others.

WIRELESS CONFERENCE.

Mr. Herbert Samuel as Official Linguist.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Government, yesterday, gave a banquet in honour of the delegates to the International Wireless Telegraphy Conference in London. Mr. Herbert Samuel, welcoming the delegates, spoke in French, German, Spanish and Italian.

The Minister hoped the Conference would bind closer international relations.

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

Another Sweeping Success for Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

In the South Dakota primary elections, Mr. Roosevelt has won all the Republican delegates.

SOUTH WALES MINERS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Right Hon. William Abraham, M. P. ("Mabon") has resigned the chairmanship of the South Wales Miners' Federation.

[Mr. Abraham is 68 years of age. He has been Miners' Agent since 1893, and a Privy Councillor since 1911.]

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 5.

On the King-Emperor's birthday the troops in this station were paraded in the morning under the Command of Major Hood of the 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs. In the afternoon, a well-attended Durbar was held by the Commissioner, N. D. Khilats were presented to all the first and second class Sardars of Gujarat. In his speech, Mr. Barrow, having at the outset referred in most suitable terms to the visit of Their Most Gracious Majesties and its beneficent effect on the whole country, congratulated the talukdars on the steps which they had already taken for the advancement of education in their own class and expressed the hope that they would show yet more zeal in the same good cause so that they might become more and more fitted to take their proper place in Gujarat. Then, after touching upon the prevalent distress and the steps taken by the Government and the charitable public to relieve it, he went on to deplore the existence of too much serious crime in a province that was for the most part rightly regarded as law-abiding and industrious. In this connection he clearly pointed out that it was the imperative duty of the leaders of the people to do all in their power to help the Government officers to stamp out crime and to bring the criminal to punishment. The speech was both happily phrased and well-uttered, and was received with close attention by the assembled darbaris. As the weather conditions were most sultry, by no means the least enjoyable part of the function was the drinks and smokes so kindly provided subsequently by our hospitable Commissioner.

The day was brought to a close by an official dinner given by the Commissioner at the Shah-i-Bagh.

By way of still further celebrating the birthday of his Imperial Majesty, Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustomji J. Vakil was "At Home" on the following evening at Nowroji Hall. Very many European and Indian ladies and gentlemen responded to his kind invitation. The beautiful grounds were well lit up and a part of the regimental band was in attendance. In addition to other musical items some Parsi ladies treated us to a couple of well-executed garabis ; and the Khan Bahadur himself, after welcoming us all in a neat little speech, proposed the health of His Majesty, which was most heartily drunk. The refreshments were on a generous scale and served in good style. After enjoying a very pleasant evening we bade good-night to our kind host. The present heat is pretty stiff, but it is rendered endurable by the high winds that are blowing. True indeed that these are laden with dust, but if they ultimately bring the much-needed rain we shall be only too ready to forget our discomfort in our gratitude. Unfortunately there are very few signs of rain as yet ; but we are living in hope, and may the fulfilment of our hope be not too long deferred.

Most of the local mills were closed to-day out of respect for the memory of the late Sardar Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, a prominent and highly respected member of the Mill Owners' Association. He had attended both the Darbar of Monday and the party of last night. After returning home from the latter he was suddenly attacked by some cardiac affection and though medical help was immediately forthcoming he passed away in a few hours, much to the regret of his many friends and sorrowing relatives.

The Act to provide for the licensing of race-courses in the Bombay Presidency was published in a *Gazette* Extraordinary yesterday.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, passed Suez at 10 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

THE CREWE INDISCRETION.

Further Resolution Passed by Calcutta Journalists.

LORD MINTO'S SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The Calcutta Committee of the Institute of Journalists have passed a resolution on Lord Crewe's reference to English newspapers in Calcutta.

They regret he has not seen fit to withdraw his offensive remarks but seeks to justify them. They consider that, in his reply, he evades the question at issue which is whether the Press Act could be applied to English newspapers or whether it was not confined to the suppression of seditious conspiracy.

The Committee quote from the speeches of Sir Herbert Risley, Sir Harold Stuart, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Mr. S. P. Sinha and the Advocate-General, to show that the measure is applicable only to sedition and they describe Lord Crewe's remark as a gross insult to loyal and reputable journalists.

In this view they are confirmed by the fact that Lord Minto has expressed entire sympathy with their protest.

MUNICIPAL METHODS.

Calcutta Chairman to Study Bombay System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Chairman was granted leave to proceed to Bombay to study the working of the Bombay Municipal Act in view of the fact that the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act will be taken up early, and that the Decentralisation Commission had recommended that the new measure should be framed on the lines of the Bombay Act.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Absence of Candidates from University Exams.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

Of the 107 students who passed the last B. Sc. examination of the Calcutta University there is not a single European or Eurasian in the list.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

Doctor Secures Heavy Decree for Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri to-day disposed of the suit brought by Dr. Suresh Prosad Sarbadicari against the Calcutta Tramways Company claiming Rs. 4,300 as damages owing to a collision between his motor car and a tramcar. His lordship found for the plaintiff and awarded him damages to the extent of Rs. 2,700 with costs.

ACCIDENT AT KOLAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 6.

It is reported from the Kolar gold-fields that there was a terrible air-blast at 9-30 a.m. to-day. Several buildings were shattered. A portion of a verandah post of the Post Office fell down ; the building is full of cracks.

The tiles of a house attached to the Post Office quarters have been deranged and a portion of the wall also fell down. It was so sudden and terrible that officials who were working inside the building thought that the building would come down, and all rushed out.

YELLOW FEVER PREVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

In connection with the *stegomiya* survey, which is to be carried out at the principal Indian ports as a precautionary measure against the introduction of yellow fever into this country, the Governments of Madras, Bengal and Bombay are, it is understood, deputing a couple of selected medical officers each to the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa to undergo a course of training under the pathological entomologist there. The course which starts shortly will occupy about a month and a half.

THE NAINI TAL WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAINI TAL, JUNE 6.

The Naini Tal week is still in full swing. In the cricket match between Naini Tal and Ranikhet the former won by an innings and 75 runs. In the semi-finals of the polo tournament the Protestant boys beat the Wanderers (plus two goals) by seven goals to five. The Subalterns of the 17th Cavalry beat the Worcesters (plus one goal) by twelve goals to six. At tennis Naini Tal have won all the matches played up to date.

THE DALAI LAMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

A message from a Tibet correspondent says the Tibetan headmen, all along the road, are making preparations for the Dalai Lama's return. The roads are being swept and bridges repaired. Expelled Chinese from Gyantse and Shegatse are leaving the country on foot and some have already reached Gnaton.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 6.

The freight market continues dull in the extreme and there has been no berth bookings. Charter rates show a further decline during the week of one shilling to 1s. 6d. Six charters are reported and while steamers are offering fairly freely, exporters are now well supplied with June tonnage and will not engage themselves further except at considerable reduction in rates.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Lady Grievously Injured at Lucknow.

UNKNOWN ASSAILANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 6.

Details are published of a daring and brutal assault on a European lady in Lucknow last night. The lady, who lives in Cantonment Road was walking up and down her compound when she was struck a blow in the face which knocked her down, breaking her jaw. The injury to the jaw prevented her calling for assistance which was not many yards away and then, it is supposed, she was dragged, into a bush.

No reason is, as yet, forthcoming for the assault, but the police are making inquiries.

The lady is now lying in the Station Hospital.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 6.

The Government of Madras have approved the proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for the opening of 108 elementary schools during the current year in 41 municipalities and has sanctioned the payment of Rs. 99,262 to the municipalities concerned to meet the cost of the new schools. The expenditure will be met from the lump provision of Rs. 4,00,000 under the education grant in the current year's budget. The municipal councils will be requested to see the new schools established without delay. Every endeavour should be made to avoid interference with the mission or other schools that are successfully working or are unwilling to be taken over.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

Sanction has been given to the Inspector of Cavalry taking a motor-car when touring in place of two chargers.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Major Tribe, 38th Dogras, has been selected as Commandant, the 41st Dogras,

Major Longden, 37th Dogras, becomes 2nd-in-Command, the 38th Dogras.

Major Macpherson, the 41st Dogras, is transferred as 2nd-in-Command of the 27th Dogras, and Major Cruddas, the 38th Dogras, becomes 2nd-in-Command, 41st Dogras.

Captain J. E. Cruickshank, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Lieut.-Col. Stainforth, the 4th Cavalry, succeeds Col. Knight as Commandant, the 4th Cavalry on the 1st of July.

Major Lyle, No. 68 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and posted to Plymouth.

Capt. H. E. Molesworth on promotion to Major is posted to No. 74 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Rawalpindi.

Captain Marlindin, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of 90 instead of 60 days' privilege leave to all British officers who are employed with the Abor expeditionary force between the 6th of October, 1911, and the 20th of April, 1912, both dates inclusive, no extra expense is to be caused to the State by the grant of this leave, and the rules in respect of overstay etc., of privilege leave, are to be applicable.

The leave is to reckon from the date of being struck off duty to the date of rejoining at the officer's station, and it will be granted irrespective of the season of the year and must be taken before the 31st of December, 1913. This special privilege leave cannot be taken in conjunction with ordinary or accumulated privilege leave, or leave on medical certificate ; but it may be combined with leave on private affairs, as laid down in paragraph 222 of Army Regulations, India, volume 21. It cancels any privilege leave due at the date the special leave is taken.

APPOINTMENTS.

99th Deccan Infantry.—Captain C. de J. Luxmoore, Double Company Commander, pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major E. J. M. Wood, transferred to the 97th Deccan Infantry.

6th Cavalry.—Lieut-Colonel J. P. Barnes, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Brigadier-General Sir R. E. Grimston, K. C. V. O., C. I. E.

Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Barnes, 2nd-in-Command, pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Brigadier-General Sir R. E. Grimston, K. C. V. O., C.I.E., appointed Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.

Major C. Hodgkinson, Squadron Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Brigadier-General Sir R. E. Grimston, K. C. V. O., C. I. E., appointed Inspector General Imperial Service Troops.

Staff.—Lieutenant E. K. Squires, R. E., 3rd Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General, Aden Brigade, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain R. J. Fitz G. Ingham granted leave.

Lieut.-Colonel P. W. Drake-Brockman is permitted to reside out of India on vacating the command of the 18th Infantry.

94th Russell's Infantry.—Lieutenant C. H. Donovan to officiate as Double Company Commander and Lieutenant G. F. C. Shakespear to officiate as Quarter Master.

1st Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut.-Colonel B. Trydell to officiate as Commandant and Major A. W. H. Lee to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Row, officiating in command of the Quetta Infantry Brigade.

39th Central India Horse.—Major A. S. Capper to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Major A. M. Kettlewell to officiate as Squadron Commander.

93rd Burma Infantry.—Captains J. W. J. Alves and R. E. Morgan to officiate as Double Company Commanders.

10th Jats.—Lieut. C. W. Farquharson to officiate as Double Company Commander.

81st Pioneers.—Captain A. C. A. Thackwell to officiate as Double Company Commander.

29th Lancers.—Lieut. M. H. Jackson to officiate as Adjutant and Lieutenant R. D. Wright to officiate as Quarter Master.

108th Infantry.—Lieutenant E. G. Ford to officiate as Double Company Commander.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—Lt.-Colonel J. A. G. Rainsford, Commandant 93rd Burma Infantry, for 3 months and 29 days. Major E. W. Groove, Royal Field Artillery, for 112 days. 2nd-Lieutenant D. E. Withworth, 2nd Lancers, for 63 days. Lieut. E. H. Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles, for 60 days. Captain E. C. Langford, Royal Field Artillery, for 93 days. Captain B. Burgess, Royal Engineers, for 31 days. Lieut. G. T. Johnson, 22nd Punjabis, for 91 days.

STATE BALL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The annual State Ball took place at Viceregal Lodge this evening.

The P. O. &. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the homeward mails of the 1st instant, arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. yesterday, the 6th instant.

CHARGE AGAINST A NAWAB.

Alleged Frauds on Bombay Tradesmen.

WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

PUBLIC proclamation has been made at Surat of a charge against Abdul Rasul Alam Khan, Nawab of Beala, and Narayandas Sunderji, who describes himself as the Nawab's private secretary. Both are charged with cheating a Delhi jeweller of jewellery, valued at about Rs. 30,000, and on their arrest will appear before the District Magistrate of Surat, where the accused have been residing. There are also four charges of cheating, involving amounts totalling about Rs. 6,000 against them in Bombay, and after the Surat proceedings, it is intended to bring them to Bombay to answer these. At present their whereabouts is unknown.

The Nawab of Beala, who is about 45 years of age, has been living in Surat for some time, at a house known as "Nawabwadi." He is descended from the old Nawabs of Beala, which is a village in the Poona district, and which was formerly held by his family as a jagir. For a long time it has been British territory, but the head of the family has been permitted to bear the title as a personal distinction. The mother of the Nawab is Zeanatunisa Ladli Begum, a daughter of the late Nawab of Surat, and she is in receipt of a pension of Rs 8,000 per mensem from the British Government. The Nawab's allowance from Government is Rs. 80 per mensem only, and he having, it is said, quarrelled with his mother, receives from her only Rs. 300 a month. Narayandas Sunderji, who is a few years younger than the Nawab, was formerly in business in Bombay and in Kathiawar as a commission agent.

The charges, which are to be preferred against these two in Bombay, will be taken out under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The alleged offences, are supposed to have been committed on April 6th. It is stated that on that day they visited five shops in Bombay, and in the cases of four of them obtained goods by false representations. It is said that Narayandas described himself to tradesmen as the Diwan and private secretary to the Nawab of Beala, while he referred to the Nawab as "His Highness." According to the allegations of the trades-people concerned, events on April 6th were as follows : The two accused went to the shops of Messrs. P. Pestonji and Co., furniture dealers of Girgaum and stated that they wanted some rich furniture, suitable for use on the occasion of the wedding of the Nawab's son. They ordered furniture to the value of Rs. 432, and both assured the furniture dealers that the money would be paid immediately on receipt of the goods. On the following day the goods were despatched to Surat, but no money has ever been received. After that, the allegations continue, they visited the shop of Motilal Dagabai, a jeweller of Kalbadevi, where they selected jewellery to the value of Rs. 1,862-8-0. For this a cheque is said to have been given, signed by the Nawab on the Surat branch of the Bank of Bombay, but was afterwards dishonoured. The next visit was to Mr. Pestonji Press's Fort Carriage Factory. Here three carriages were ordered to be delivered in Surat, and the bill came to Rs. 2,831. It is further alleged that the Nawab gave a cheque for Rs. 2,800 on the Surat branch of the Kathiawar and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation, and this also was dishonoured. After this the two accused are stated to have ordered harness at the shop of Messrs. Hari Govind and Co., Kalbadevi Road, to the value of Rs. 370. This was sent to Surat on April 13, and on the following day Mr. Hari Govind followed. He saw the Nawab who, he states, gave him a post dated cheque, which he has been unable to cash, for the amount of his bill, and also another order for goods valued at Rs. 420, which were supplied. No payment, it is complained, has ever been received for either of these orders.

Complaints were made to the police, and officers were sent to Surat. They went to the Nawab's house, but found it tenantless except for a servant. There, however, they found the furniture, the carriages and the harness. The jewellery is missing, and apparently the Nawab and his secretary have left the Surat district.

Another transaction, in which the police are taking no action, is alleged to have been made in Bombay on the same day. The Nawab and Narayandas are said to have gone to the shop of Messrs. Khan and Co. in the Fort and ordered jewellery to the value of Rs. 62,000. However, the firm heard stories, which alarmed them and, sending a representative to Surat, succeeded in securing the jewellery, with the exception of some Rs. 10,000 worth.

CHOLERA AT NASIK.

Measures for the Suppression of the Outbreak.

Captain A. J. Betts, Civil Surgeon, Nasik, has submitted to Government a report on the recent outbreak of cholera at Nasik. He states that all the kunds in the river bed from the Victoria Bridge downwards had been previously permanganated. Six cases of cholera having occurred on the 1st of April, he wired to the Surgeon-General asking for assistance. On the 3rd of April a cholera hospital in charge of a retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon was opened. Cases were then reported from the surrounding villages and by the end of the month had reached a total of 596. The measures adopted were to send as many sub-assistant surgeons as were available to the villages and the services of sub-assistant surgeons in charge of dispensaries were also utilized whenever possible. These inspected and disinfected water supplies advised people what to eat and drink and how to disinfect. They also visited the sick and gave them medicines.

Captain Betts, further states that it is from pilgrims coming to Nasik for a few days at a time that a protection is required and as an instance of the harm they do he cites the following case. Two pilgrims, a man and a woman, arrived from near Kalyan one morning bringing some of the bones of their dead brother for the purpose of consigning them to the holy Ganges. They remained in the river bed preparing sweetmeats, holding ceremonies, washing and drinking. At midnight they were both attacked with cholera, and when found at 7 a. m. the man was dead and the woman dying. Now these two had ample opportunities of polluting the river and poisoning a large number of the community. From personal interviews with pilgrims in the river bed, it was ascertained that most of them were indifferent to the restrictions laid down and in many cases were so besotted with ganja and bhang that they did not care what was said to them. It is these people who require strict supervision, but the municipal peons were quite useless to keep order among them, and the four young policemen sent by the District Superintendent of Police on the 12th April appeared to be afraid to interfere in any way with the liberty of the pilgrims. On the 30th April six more constables arrived for duty in the river bed, but by that time most of the pilgrims had left. He thinks that what is required in any further epidemic is a strong force of police with two or three good non-commissioned officers in charge, and that firmness on their part will meet with the support of the Nasik people and but little opposition from the pilgrims.

The epidemic at the date of his report was waning and the numbers of cases reported from both Nasik city and the district showed a steady decrease. Mr. C. M. Baker, Collector of Nasik, in submitting the above to the Commissioner, Central Division, on the 4th May stated that the cholera at Nasik appears now to be at an end, and that has been so comparatively mild and has spread so little is no doubt due to the prompt and judicious action of Captain Betts. The municipality has done well, and the general public of Nasik now have quite enlightened views on the subject of cholera. Unfortunately the conversion of the casual unattached pilgrim seems almost impossible.

Government have now issued their resolution on the subject, in which they concur in Commissioner's commendation of Captain Betts' prompt and judicious action in dealing with the outbreak.

WOMAN continues to encroach on the masculine sphere. An advertisement in a weekly journal at Home under the heading "Situations Wanted," is from "a young woman desirous of securing a position as groom," who "thoroughly understands horses," and is a "good rider and driver."

CRICKET FOR THE MILLION

GOOGLIE BOWLING.

BY

E. H. D. SEWELL.

What is the googlie ? Since the advent of B. J. T. Bosanquet's extraordinary delivery the question has been asked in countless places scores of times. Use of the term has become general, and very frequently is it misused. In club cricket googlie bowling is often applied to any slow bowling, but chiefly that on which the bowler is supposed to be putting leg-break. I have often read in local reports that "Tomkins did great execution with his googlies." when it is a guinea to a gooseberry that Tomkins has no idea of how to bowl a googlie and less of how to pitch it a good length.

A VARIETY OF GRIPS.

A googlie is a ball on which the bowler tries to put off-break spin, that is, from left to right, though delivering it with a right to left sweep of the arm or right to left turn of the wrist or fingers, as though bowling a leg-break. There is as much difference in the "ways" in which various bowlers impart this spain as there is in the ways in which bowlers impart ordinary off and leg-break spin. Whereas Walter Mead of Essex bowled his off-break from the first finger, J. N. Crawford bowls his with the first and second fingers, the ball being uncomfortably held between his second and third fingers. His the only grip of this kind I have ever seen. Again, for the ordinary leg-break, where one bowler will make a tripod of his thumb and first and second fingers where with to grip the ball (the third and little fingers doing absolutely nothing of the work) another bowler will impart leg spin chiefly with the top joint of his third finger. Rhodes spins the ball from the top joint, almost at the very tip of the first finger of his left hand, differing from Mead's "one fingered spin" in that the last named literally winds and unusually long first finger round the ball. Similarly, in googlie bowling grips differ greatly, from which it follows that deliveries also differ. Therefore, there is no hope for the young bowler who imagines that the googlie can only be bowled from a certain grip, and one which one is able to specify. I can tell him that I can bowl a googlie almost at any time I like, and that I do not hold the ball like either R. O. Schwarz or G. A. Faulkner. That my googlie never pitches a good length and that theirs frequently do is no recommendation to any one to copy my method. But 'tis a genuine googlie for a' that ! Schwarz at the beginning of the season has to be very careful not to wear a "sore" on the inside of the second joint of the third finger of his right hand. This reveals the spot on his anatomy which does the "work." As a fact he grips the ball between thumb and first three fingers, carefully pressing the seam of the ball against the joint above-mentioned. The catgut works on the joint in times of "softness," hence the sore place. Faulkner holds the ball very much in the tips of the first three fingers, with the thumb aiding and abetting, and his googlie is even more of a purely finger spun devilment than that of any other high priest of the art. Vogler has a three finger and thumb grip for the googlie, with the ball more firmly pressed home than is the case with the Faulkner and more like that of Schwarz. In Vogler's case the little finger takes some of the share of the work, as is the case of the googlie of its inventor.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOOGLIE.

I deal now only with good googlie bowling, assuming, unless otherwise stated, that our bowler is absolutely at his best, that the googlie is, in fact, a book googlie, made to order. This kind of googlie always does one of three things. It either breaks from the off or it breaks from leg or it goes straight on, on pitching, at an accelerated speed owing to the "top-spin" imparted to it with the intention that such spin shall be off-break spin. No other delivery in cricket does one of 'three' things (barring, of course, "shoot" and "rice," whose incidence must be common to every ball bowler). Ordinary deliveries always do one of two things, viz., go straight on or break one way according to the spin (generally obvious to the batsman) imparted by the bowler. (It is the one extra thing of which the googlie is capable that makes it so every ball bowled). Ordinary deliveries always sure what a particular ball will do on pitching —how, therefore, can the batsman be sure ? In a recent "Wisden" our googlie bowler in chief, D. W. Carr of Kent, says that in the course of time of batsman will get to know which is the off-break and which is the leg-break. That may be so as regards "the action of the bowler" but—and this is the whole point in favour of the deadliness of the googlie—the googlie does not always follow the action of the bowler. The bowler may think he has put on the correct break, and his action may be quite different from that of the true leg-break, yet on pitching, the ball will not prove to be the real Simon Pure after all ! This element of doubt can never be removed from googlie bowling—remember I am writing of the best googlie bowling only. And for that very reason googlie bowling will remain the deadliest of all bowling and quite distinct from extra specially good "ordinary" bowling. To see a full England Eleven, the strongest we could put in the field, twice dismissed on a batting wicket by a couple of good googlie bowlers for under two hundred and fifty runs will not in the least surprise me, so great is my belief in the difficulty of the googlie.

HOW TO PLAY THE GOOGLIE.

I fear that the reader, having gathered from the foregoing that I regard the good googlie as practically unplayable, will convict me of trifling when I suggest a method of dealing with this dread thing. But the greater the difficulty in the opposition in a game, the better the true sport in combating that difficulty and in participation in that game. Success in batting attends him who makes the fewest mistakes. After all, that is the beginning and end of a good batting average, of a consistent run of high scores and of good batsmanship generally. If, therefore, a batsman begin against the googlie bowler on mistaken lines, his chance of ultimate success is very small. Now, Bosanquet says that the best way to defeat his invention is to adopt a bold policy. For my part I am sure the inventor is wrong. My readers elsewhere know that I have never counselled in favour of slow play. I am in favour of movement, of keeping the scorers and the man on duty at the

[COPYRIGHT IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.]

telegraph board busily employed, and of giving the man who has "banged saxpence" full value for his outlay—though cricket is meant for the health, recreation and education of the player and not primarily, for the fun and enjoyment of the spectator. But only in dealing with the "wrong un" will I depart from my usual policy, and here I advocate to the utmost a policy of watchfulness and care. Indeed, failure must follow a policy of dash. Here and there a reckless player will get runs against good googlies simply because it is part of life that everyone must succeed some time or another in every walk, but not because hitting is the way to play the geoglie.

When a batsman is uncertain which way a ball will break, if it breaks at all, on pitching, it follows that he can only make any stroke at all "after the ball has pitched." What time is there in which to decide upon a stroke while the ball is moving a distance of less than ten feet? I leave it to mathematicians, as I have not the time to work it out to fractions of a second. Unless the batsman follows this plan he must adopt the only alternative, and that is to strike—always blindly, mind you—at the pitch of the bowling. Here we are confronted by the well-known problem of hitting good length bowling at all. The batsmen who hits at googlies is therefore left to the tender mercies of two things—first, the ball being a bad length; second his own guess being correct.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain S. W. Jones, I. M. S., to act as Superintendent of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, vice Major C. S. Lowson, I. M. S., pending further orders.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, East Khandesh, vice Mr A.D.G. Hore, I.C.S., deceased, pending further orders.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S., to act as Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, C. D., in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. R. G. Gordon, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days with effect from 19th July or subsequent date.

With effect from the 7th October vice Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., promoted—Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., to be First Assistant. Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant and to continue seconded. Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant vice Mr. Martin.

With effect from the 26th October vice Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., promoted—Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

With effect from the 18th November Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant, Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., reverting.

With effect from the 3rd January vice Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., reverted—Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., to be First Assistant. Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant, Messrs. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., and E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., reverting.

With effect from the 3rd March vice Mr. P. J. Mead, I. C. S., promoted—Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I. C. S., to be First Assistant. Mr. J. R. Martin, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant and to continue seconded. Mr. E. L. Moysey, I. C. S., to be Second Assistant vice Mr. Martin.

Under the City of Bombay Mr. R. W. Murphy to be Assessor of the Tribunal of Appeal for a period of one year vice Mr. L. W. Hartley.

Mr. W. B. Chambers to act as Inspector of, Factories, Bombay Presidency, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. F. McCormack.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Captain Bernard Triggs is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Major G. E. Stewart, I. M. S. to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, during the monsoon, in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar.

Major C. C. Murison I. M. S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, in addition to his duties as Superintendent of Matheran.

Captain J. Morison I. M. S. is deputed on special duty in connection with the investigation into the cause of diarrhœa at Poona during the rains with effect from the 17th April.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Statement of Operations.

Total Contributions.	Rs.	3,13,683-12-1.
Total Grants voted.	Rs.	2,67,205-0-0.
Total despatch of hay up to 31-5-12 exceeds two crores of lbs. of hay.		

Arrangements made by the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for despatch of hay during the month of May were satisfactory:—

For Cattle Relief.	Rs.	2,18,905.
For Human Relief.	Rs.	43,950.
For Wells.	Rs.	5,350.
Kaira.	Rs.	35,650.
Punch Mahals.	Rs.	47,460.
Ahmedabad Districts.	Rs.	50,500.
Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha Agencies.	Rs.	40,500.
Kathiawad. (Through Political Agents Jhalavad, Gohilwad and Hallar Parants and Superintendent Managed Estates.)	Rs.	46,350.
Native States. (Through Dewans or Mahajans.)	Rs.	30,550.
Cutch	Rs. 15,750.	
Other Native States.	Rs. 14,800.	
Total	Rs.	30,550.
Broach District—		
For Jambuser and Wagra Talookas.	Rs.	7,000
Co-operative Credit Societies.	Rs.	1,000
Help in various parts not included above.	Rs.	14,345
Wells in Kathiawad.	Rs.	3,350
Total	Rs.	267205

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following general summary of weather and crop reports in the Bombay Presidency for the past week is published:—

There was moderate rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Satara, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kolhapur and slight in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Thana, Kolaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for cultivation of Kharif crops is generally in progress. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sind, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Kathiawar; it is deficient in parts of Kaira, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur and Cutch. Drinking water and water for irrigation are insufficient in many places in the Presidency proper. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in Karachi, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur and Satara; elsewhere they are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 23 to 59 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 32 to 68 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 31 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 26 to 55 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering is noticed. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue has been granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 1-2 to 10, and of maize 9 1-2 to 10 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 1st June were 36,379 in the Panch Mahals and 7,267 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 60,286. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 6,442 and on gratuitous relief 6,934.

THE POLICE COURTS

A DISTRESSED CREW.

Claim for Wages against the "Shah Amir."

Before Mr. Kemp, Acting Chief Magistrate, Mr. H. Pepin, Mr. Touche, and Mr. Fernandez, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Engineers of the Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company's steamer, "Shah Amir," applied for an order to attach the ship to recover their wages which amounted to Rs. 1,190 and Rs. 8,000, the amount of the wages due to the master, officers, engineers and the rest of the crew. Captain H. T. Wheeler, master, Mr. W. P. Smith, chief officer and the rest of the crew were present in court to support the application.

The ship has been mortgaged, and the petitioning creditor has applied to the High Court to adjudicate the Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company insolvents. On June 10 an application will be heard before the High Court and it will then be decided whether or not the company shall be wound up. The crew of the ship, which has been taken charge of by the Official Assignee, are in a distressed condition, and made the application.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company. He said he was in full sympathy with the applicants and the crew, but there were two technical objections against the applications. In the first place, the Court had no pecuniary jurisdiction and secondly, the applications were not in proper form. Under the Merchant Shipping Act the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court was limited to Rs. 500 only and it was illegal to have a joint application by a crew. There should be an individual application for each man. As counsel found that the crew were in difficulty he would suggest, (with a view to try and help them as far as possible) that the Court might refer the matter to the High Court, where on June 10, most probably, the question whether or not the company be wound up would be decided. It was a course for the benefit of the crew themselves as otherwise they would have to forego their claims for the rest of their wages over Rs. 500.

The captain and the chief officer said that the officers and men were all absolutely stranded. They had no money at all with them.

Mr. Campbell said the sailors were protected by the Merchant Shipping Act inasmuch as they had the first lien on the ship because the Act distinctly laid down that wages should have preference over the discharge of other debts. This fully protected their claims. It would be advantageous for them to wait and take their chance.

The Magistrate asked the applicants whether they were prepared to accept the small amount or would prefer to wait until the petitioning creditors' application was disposed of by the High Court.

Subsequently an understanding was reached that rations would be supplied to the crew on board the ship and that the captain be granted a small amount for the officers and the engineers.

The applicants came back to the court and informed his worship that they were prepared to withdraw the application pending the winding up of the company.

HEDJAZ STEAMER DISPUTE.

The Charges against the Jevanjees.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Ebrahim M. Jevanji, and Esufalli A. M. Jevanji, brother and son, respectively, of Mr. A. M. Jevanji, and partners in the firm of A. M. Jivanji and Co., surrendered to their bails, to answer charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 754 preferred against them by Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., under circumstances already reported.

Mr. Velinkar, said that before the case was proceeded with he would like to say a few words about the question raised on the last occasion as to whether he could appear for the defence in this case. He must at once say that such a question should not have been raised and Mr. Godinho instead of wasting public time, should have privately mentioned the matter to counsel or the solicitors who instructed him. The matter could have been decided by the Advocate-General without loss of public time. To be short, counsel said, eventually the Advocate-General had decided that he was entitled to appear for the defence.

But, counsel proceeded, though the Advocate-General had so decided counsel informed the Court that he did not appear for the accused.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the accused, read by the permission of the Court correspondence between the solicitors of the accused and the Commissioner of Police, in connection with certain books taken charge of by the police. The books belonged to his clients counsel said and under the guise of investigation the police had taken charge of them. They were required for the purposes of the defence, and counsel applied for an order for their production.

The Magistrate said he did not think the Court could, at that stage, make any such order. His worship was prepared to consider the application provided counsel could quote the section under which a magistrate had power.

Mr. Davar then asked the pleader appearing for the prosecution, to produce the books, but he replied he was not prepared to do so then.

The case was then proceeded with. Mr. Godinho opened the case so far as the first count was concerned. He said that on the 20th of March last year 1.042 tons of coal were purchased for the "Fakhri" one of the steamers of the Hejdaz Steam Navigation Company, by the firm of which the two accused were the partners. The coal was delivered and a bill for Rs. 13,630 was presented. The coal was then declared by the accused as sound and undamaged Subsequently the recovered Rs. 754 in the shape of rebate on the coal from Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. from whom the coal was originally purchased. This sum of Rs. 754 was not credited to the Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company and in that connection the accused were charged.

Gullam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, the first witness, said he was a shareholder in the Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company. Essaji and A. M. Jivanji and Co. were agents of the company. Essaji was witness's father. That firm was formed at the end of 1908. At this time A. M. Jivanji and Co. was a subsisting firm. Then, the partners of the firm were Allibhoy Mulla Jivanji, Gullam Husein Mulla Jivanji, the first accused, Tayeballi Mulla Jivanji. The entire firm of A. M. Jivanji and Co. joined witness' father's company. In March and April, 1911, the same four persons were partners in the firm. The second accused was the son of Allibhoy Mulla Jivanji one of the partners of the firm of A. M. Jivanji and Co. He held the power of attorney from A.M. Jivanji to sign for the firm of Essaji and A. M. Jivanji and Co. The first accused was the working partner. The Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company owned the "Fakhri" and the present agents of the company were Abdealii Kaderbhoy and Co. The new agents took up office a month ago. A committee was formed of the first accused and the witness to carry on the business before the agents took charge. The books of the company remained with the committee. Witness found an entry about the purchase of coal for the steamer "Fakhri." It was purchased from Andrew Yule and Co. It was purchased through A. M. Jivanji and Co. not as partners in the agency firm. He found several vouchers in the office: among them were seven documents (which were shown to the witness.) One document bore the signature of the second accused. It was a receipt dated April 1; the Guzarati signature was in the handwriting of the first accused.

Witness was then shown some books of accounts but he could not point out the entries required. Other books of account were not produced and the hearing was adjourned.

A BROKEN BAIL.

Our readers will remember the recent case, in which Gulam Hussein Elrainy Jeewanji and Fazal Aral connected with the Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Co. were charged by Inspector Morris C. I. D. with cheating pilgrims. The third accused, Fazal Aral, at the last two hearings of the case failed to surrender to his bail, and sent a medical certificate from Paris that he was unable to attend. However, he arrived in Bombay on Wednesday and was promptly arrested on a warrant issued by the Third Presidency Magistrate, He was placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday morning, and was allowed bail pending the next hearing of the case on the 19th inst.

A notice to show causes why the amount of his bail should not be forfeited has been served upon the accused.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

The police have arrested one Kashinath Dadabhai, a dalal, on a complaint made by a Hindu jeweller named Khubchand Surajchand who alleges that on the 12th of March he gave Kashinath diamonds and gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 621 as "Jhungil Mal." He promised to return them within a fortnight, but did not do so. As the complainant heard that the man had absconded complaint was made to the police. The man after his arrest said that he had disposed of the property, but his statement is doubted and it is suspected that he has pawned the property.

The same jeweller had made a similar complaint against one Dayanath Kasirinath, another dalal. In this case the value of the ornaments entrusted to him was Rs 5,656-2-0 and the man put him off each time. The man was arrested by the police.

A third complaint has been made by the same jeweller against one Wandilal Nagindas, a dalal, to whom precious stones valued at Rs. 2,647 were given on two occasions. Property to the value of Rs. 1,212 has been recovered from a Marwari, but the dalal has not been found.

SEQUEL TO A BRAWL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, disposed of the case in which Inspector Shaw charged Narayan Sadu, a Hindu, with committing a rash and negligent act.

The facts of the case have already been reported. It was alleged that in a struggle the accused knocked down a police havildar and caused a fracture of his arm.

His worship, in disposing of the case, said that the havildar was to blame for the struggle and the accused was acquitted.

QUARREL OVER MILK.

Mr. Dastur, also disposed of a case in which Khodadad Irani charged a purdeshi milkman named Harmeshwar with cheating in respect of 270 seers of milk.

The complainant's case was that he had been purchasing 24 seers of milk every day from the accused for the last three months. Instead of using an eight-seer measure the accused had been using one of seven-seers. As the complainant's suspicions were aroused, he had the measure tested when the fraud was discovered.

The accused denied the charge and said he had been using an eight-seer measure.

The accused was acquitted.

ALLEGED THEFT OF DYNAMITE.

A man named Arjun Rama Daoli was arrested in Frere Road on Wednesday on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of dynamite. He was walking near Prince's Dock carrying a basket when he was stopped by Superintendent Sullivan, C. I. D., who on searching the basket found in it 3 lbs. of dynamite in 2oz, packets about 70 detonators and a quantity of fuse coil.

The man was charged yesterday morning before Mr. Dastur at Mazagon Police Court and was remanded.

The police are making inquiries, but so far they have been unable to discover the ownership of the explosives.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.

Before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Mr. G. C. Plinston, (president) and Mr. Lattey, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mathra Prasad Devidin, a tramway driver was charged with rashly and negligently driving his car on Hornby Road and thereby knocking down Lieut.-Col. Dwasji H. Mistry who was at that time riding a bicycle. The defence was that the accused had tried his best to avoid the accident.

The Court held that the accused had approached without warning. He was fined Rs. 30.

CRIME IN BOMBAY.

Thefts have become very frequent in the city during the past few days. Yesterday, no fewer than eight cases were reported to the various police stations. In many instances both house-breaking and theft are alleged, and most of the offences were committed at night.

Four complaints have been received by the police at the Princess street station. The house of Wadilal Tribhuvandas, living at Kalbadevi, was broken into on the night of the 5th instant and clothing valued at Rs. 229-8 taken away. Two gold kadis costing Rs. 325, were stolen from the house of Ganapat Rao Ramrao, a resident of Sheik Memon Street.

On Tuesday night a Hindu woman named Ganga Bai living in a house in Musjid Bunder Road complained that ornaments and clothing valued at Rs. 192 were stolen from her house. She retired to bed about midnight, and on her awakening in the morning noticed her box was open, and the contents all over the place. It is stated that the door of her room was closed, but the only window which has no bars was left open.

Theft of one gold mohanmala, of small value, is also reported by a resident of Vithalwadi. At Nagpada one Rodrick has lost some clothing and house-breaking and theft was committed in the house of Haji Karim Khan of Stable Street yesterday. The latter's property is valued at Rs. 120, Diamond and gold buttons and wearing apparel worth about Rs. 183-8 are missing from the house of Balaji Ganapat who lives in Parel Road.

The Bhuleswar police have received complaint of a case of house-breaking and theft from a resident in Ghogari street, who has lost currency notes and cash amounting to Rs. 40,

It only remains to be stated that few of these cases go undetected, so will do the local police and C.I.D. do their work.

EUROPEAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Considerable excitement was caused in Bentinck-street, Calcutta, on Sunday last by the discovery of a European lying apparently drunk in a Chinaman's shop. The police were informed immediately, and he was identified as Mr. J. W. Christie, an engineer of the Barnagore Jute Mill. Mr. Christie was taken to Waterloo thana and charged with being drunk and incapable. He was then ordered to be removed to the look-up in Lal Bazar, but while on the way he collapsed and died. The deceased had no property on him when found. A police enquiry will be taken up. Nothing can be said definitely as to the cause of death pending a "post mortem" examination.

Mr. Christie, who was only forty-two years of age, leaves a large family, consisting of a widow and six children.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 1st June was 721, giving a death-rate of 38·27 per annum per thousand as against 32·70 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·71 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 57 died from fevers; 40, plague; 32, small-pox: 4, measles; 23 cholera; 2, leprosy; 47, phthisis; 52, diseases of the nervous system; 175, affections of the respiratory organs; 52, diarrhœa 28, dysentery; 28, still-born; 40, old age and debility; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 2; Brahmin, 6; Lingaet, 2; Battia, 0; Hindu of other caste, 171; Hindu low caste, 72; Musalman, 66; Parsee, 20; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 12; Eurasian, 4; European, 3; Negro-African, 0; Bhudhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 364 as against 337 for the corresponding period of last year, and 330 the average over the past five years.

DEATH OF MR. WM. BIRKETT.

The death is announced of Mr. Wm. Birkett Superintending Engineer of the P. and O. Co. Mr. Birkett was of a somewhat retiring disposition, but he had a large circle of friends in Bombay. He was particularly well-known in Masonic circles, having been Master of Lodge Caledonia, and also a holder of office in Grand Lodge. He was a most conscientious officer in the service of the P. and O. Co, and succeeded to his last appointment on the retirement of Mr. W. Wilson. His death is particularly sad as he was married only two or three months ago.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Matters to be Considered at the Next Meeting.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on June 13th, the following matters (inter alia) will be considered:—

The Report of the Tramways Committee regarding the scale of Tramway fares:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5324, dated the 8th February 1906, and reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 516, dated the 25th April 1910, regarding matters connected with Tramway extensions in the City, beg to submit the following report with reference to Corporation Resolution No. 217, dated the 11th April 1912, regarding the scale of Tramway fares.

2. Under the deed of Concession the Tramway authorities are not entitled to charge more than a uniform fare of 1 anna from any one point to any other point within the distance comprised in the lines existing at the time of the concession. The fares accordingly levied before the year 1910 were:—

1 1-2 anna fares.—Charged to adults between certain points on extensions made by the present Company and certain points on the lines taken over from the old Company.

1 anna fares.—Charged to adults from any one point to any other point on the lines taken over by the new Company from the old one and charged to children under 10 years of age as half of the 1 1-2 anna fares.

1-2 anna fares:—Charged to children as half of the 1 anna fare, but only available for direct tickets without change.

3. In the year 1910 the Tramways Company, however, made a representation to the Corporation requesting that they may be allowed to divide the areas traversed by the tram lines into three districts described below and to levy a fare of an anna and a half from any point in district No. 1 to any point in district No. 3.

District No. 1—Comprising the area between a line drawn through the present furthest northern terminus of the Company's lines, viz., Vincent Road Terminus and a line drawn across the City intersecting Tardeo and Mazagon Termini, the Bellasis Road Siding, and the junction of Duncan and Bellasis Roads.

District No. 2.—Extending from the southern boundary of District No. 1 to a line drawn across the City intersecting Wari Bunder Terminus, Pydhoni and the junction of Girgaum and Charni Roads.

District No. 3.—Extending from the southern boundary of District No. 2 to the Company's Sassoon Dock Terminus.

In return the Company undertook—

(1) not to abolish or enhance the half fares charged to children under 10 years of age; and

(2) to relax the then transfer regulations so that transfer passengers may select the route for travel provided it did not involve more than three changes of cars.

(4) With regard to this proposal the Committee in their twenty-seventh report, dated the 17th January 1910, reported that they had very carefully considered the letter of the Managing Director and recognising the difficulties the company have to contend with at the commencement of their career they have come to the conclusion that although it is open to the Corporation to insist on the provisions of the Deed of Concession being complied with, the present is an occasion when the Company's proposal deserve sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Corporation and the public at large they therefore recommended with the concurrence of the Commissioner that the proposals of the Company in respect of the tariff of fares be accepted provisionally for two years subject to the Company undertaking to relax the present transfer regulations as proposed by them and subject further to the undertaking that only half the fare should be charged for children under ten years of age for all distances irrespective of transfers for which at present no half fare tickets are issued.

This recommendation was accepted by the Corporation and the period of two years for which the arrangement was sanctioned expired on the 31st March 1912.

5. The Tramways Company have now applied for an extension of the provisional arrangement for a further period of three years. In support of this application the Managing Director of the Company states in his letter, dated the 6th March 1912, that although the slight augmentation of a few of the long distance fares which was embodied in this arrangement has not resulted in the increase in the Company's traffic revenue which was hoped for from that source, the settlement as a whole has worked so smoothly, and the tariff of existing fares and regulations are so well-known to and have been so well received by the large section of the public who use the cars, that he would much regret "any disturbance of the present arrangements and the reopening of the various questions of the rate of children's fares, etc., of which they were a settlement."

6. At the request of the Committee the Managing Engineer has been good enough to furnish figures showing the effect of the provisional scale of fares as compared with the old scale on the Company's receipts. As, however, the Committee find that they would be in a better position to gauge the financial position of the Company after its annual report is published in June next and as the Company has now in hand some schemes for the extension of the Tramway service and as it would be desirable to consider what effect the Corporation's decision in regard to the fares on the existing lines would have on the proposed extensions, the Committee beg to recommend that sanction be given to the continuance of the existing arrangements for the levy of fares up to 30th September 1912 and that the Managing Director of the Tramways Company be requested to bring up in the meanwhile proposals for the extension of their lines so as to admit of the tariff of fares for the extensions being considered along with the question now before the Corporation.

The report is signed by fifteen members, marked "Seen" by six and separately minuted upon by three members.

THE PUBLIC PETITION.

A letter to the Corporation, dated the 4th May 1912, from Mr. Kharshedji Nasarwanji Wadya and others—Stating that they have heard with regret and concern that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has preferred a request for prolonging for three years more the concession given to it in the tariff of fares; that the previous concession for two years was given as a special favour showing a generous consideration on the part of the Corporation and the people for the alleged difficulties of the Company at the commencement of its career; that the initial stage has now passed and yet the Company which has made sufficient profits comes again for three years' prolongation of the special concession; stating further that they do not concede that it is the business of the Corporation to took into the well-being and prosperity of a local private Company and to give away the people's privilege secured by the Deed with the Company; and that the reasons advanced in support of the request are unavailing. Adding that it is obvious that the ultimate intention of the Company is to obliterate the people's privilege of one anna fare by prolongations of the enhanced fares; that the second district of the tramway route, viz., that between Pydhoni and Bellasis Road is a very short one and that all people travelling from South to North or vice versa have to pass through it and must pay the enhanced fare; and that the facilities given to the people by the Company have been given without incurring any special trouble. Observing that the petition is signed by about 7,700 inhabitants, ladies and gentlemen, of Bombay, and that the number of signatures could easily have been twenty times and more but for want of time; and requesting that the Corporation will decline to sanction the Company's request.

RAT-CATCHING EXTRAORDINARY.

A letter to the President, dated the 23rd April 1912, from Rabbi Issac Woolwich-Bonami, Scripturist and Orientalist—Stating that in the year 1906 he applied to the Health Officer to experiment on a "happy find" of his concerning a prophylactic against plague, which was supported by many facts of Science, but that his application was flatly refused; that among other discoveries he has made one for doing away with all rats and mice. Stating that a mouse by hunger and starvation is easily turned into a cannibal and that from that time forward it will feed on nothing but the living flesh of other mice; that the "mus" rats which are the most liable to plague infection will thus be the victims of the cannibal mice and soon be driven out of existence. Requesting that no practical action with regard to the scheme should be taken up before he is duly awarded and that if his scheme is found patentable an application for a patent should be put in the hands of the Patents Office and the Patent holder should be the Bombay Municipality.

HEALTH CAMPS.

A letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 3241, dated the 21st May 1912:—

"With reference to your letter No. 6447, dated the 12th February 1912, on the subject of the closing of the Kennedy Sea Face for the erection of health camps during the recrudescence of the plague epidemic, I am directed to state that the Governor in Council has given careful consideration to the wishes of the Municipal Corporation which have been renewed after an interval of more than three years. Since the deputation was received by His Excellency the Governor on the 22nd of December 1908, there has been a marked decrease in the number of plague cases in Bombay.

The need for the re-establishment of a plague camp on Kennedy Sea Face is, therefore, manifestly far less than at any similar period during the interval referred to, and the conditions of which His Excellency spoke have not been fulfilled.

Government are, however, anxious that hardship caused to the poor by such evacuation as is necessary should be minimized and while they cannot agree to any measure which might bring about such a state of affairs as was found to exist in 1908, they are prepared to sanction for a period of two years the utilization of a limited portion of Kennedy Sea Face, subject to the following conditions, viz:—(1) The area to be appropriated shall not exceed a maximum of 6,000 square yards which is sufficient, it is estimated, for the location of a camp containing 150 separate rooms. (2) The camp shall be under the direct control and management of the Health Department of the Municipality, which will be responsible for its sanitation. (3) It shall be reserved exclusively for plague contacts from B, C and D Wards. (4) Residence in it shall be limited to the time necessary to enable persons to make other arrangements or to have their houses thoroughly disinfected, and shall not ordinarily exceed 14 days. (5) The camp is intended primarily for the convenience of the poorer classes and priority of admission should always be given to them.

FACTORY SCHOOLS.

The letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, dated the 9th May 1912:—

"With reference to your letter No. 7508, dated 2nd March 1911, forwarding Resolution No. 7431, dated 2nd March 1911, of the Corporation inviting the Schools Committee's opinion on the recommendation made by the Indian Factory Commission for the education of children employed in factories. I have the honour, by direction of the Committee, to submit the following "ad-interim" report:—

On receiving the Corporation's letter, the Committee addressed letters factory owners seeking information and got their own officers also to prepare other necessary information; and when that became available, they appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the matter. The Committee beg to say that recognizing the necessity for the education, of factory children, they had already established a number of schools at convenient centres in Parel and other districts where most of the factories are situated. These schools, however, as is found by experience, are not much availed of by the children of mill hands; and unless special schools suited to their requirements, both as regards hours and courses, are provided, education will make little progress among them. Moreover, as factories, even in same district are sometimes at a considerable distance from one another, it is difficult to bring together children from a number of factories in one school. The Committee are of opinion that the best means of attaining the end is for each mill to provide and maintain its own school, with arrangements for giving instruction for two hours daily to each set of children, while they are not actually at work in the mill. The expenditure will be so very small that no mill-owner, it may be presumed, will grudge it, especially as they are likely to get an ample return for the outlay in the shape of intelligent operatives able to turn out better work. Although these schools will have to be conducted on the voluntary principle, the moral influence which the mills will be able to exercise, in order to induce the attendance in their own schools of the children employed by them, cannot be exercised, to anything like the same extent, by any outside agency. Again, if special schools were opened by any other agency for these children, there will not be the same facilities for their concentration, as will be available when each mill has its own school.

The Committee propose immediately to enquire of mill-owners whether, in the event of their not electing to provide schools themselves, they will contribute towards the cost of such special schools as may be opened by the Committee and, if so, what their contribution will be, they will also be asked to state what will be the most convenient school hours for the attendance of the children. The Committee will forward their final report, as soon as this information is received."

LATE MR. N. M. PETIT.

A letter from the Commissioner, No. 4392, dated the 15th May 1912:—"With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 4511, dated the 20th October 1910, asking for further report regarding a site for the statue of the late Mr. N. M. Petit, I have the honour to state that I have been in communication with Mr. J. P. Mistri, the Secretary of the Memorial Fund, and several sites have been considered. Mr. Mistri suggested that a site might be found in the Bhatia Bagh, but I informed him that although I would place the suggestion before the Bhatia Bagh Committee, I did not think it would be possible to afford a site for so large a monument. A site has now been suggested which appears to be suitable, on the Gowalia Tank Road near the reclaimed Gowalia Tank and south of Khalikdina Buildings. It is shown in yellow on the accompanying plan. The statue as proposed to be erected is about 30 feet square at the base and would require a 30 feet square space, but the plinth can probably be narrowed to some extent. The site proposed will not interfere with traffic as it will be outside the line of any road. It is now more than twenty years since Mr. N. M. Petit died and this period of time is probably too severe a test for the remembrance of any private citizen. It is probable therefore that no general recollection of Mr. Petit now remains in the City. Several of the charitable institutions, however, supported by him and particularly the Parsi Orphanage serve to keep his name from being altogether forgotten. The statue as will be seen from the accompanying photograph appears to be free from objection as a work of art and a certain number of such statues though they probably cannot be said to beautify public places in the City, add interest to them. I recommend therefore that the statue in question should be allowed to be erected upon this site.

TELEPHONES AND FIRES.

Letter from the Commissioner, No. 706, dated the 30th May 1912:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 866 of the 6th instant regarding the proposal for arranging for direct telephone communications between the Head and Ward Fire Brigade Stations and the men in charge of the Reservoirs, I have the honour to state that the Hydraulic Engineer reports as follows:—"I am of opinion that direct telephone communication between the Fire Brigade Stations and the Reservoirs would serve no useful purpose whatever. There is direct telephone communication between the Head Fire Brigade Office and the Chief Inspector's quarters, Babula Tank. There are now also direct telephone communications from the Chief Inspector's quarters to the Reservoirs at Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada and also to the Water Department Ward Offices. The Fire Brigade receives a call and immediately alarms the Chief Inspector's quarters, Babula Tank Chief Inspector's quarters, Babula Tank, immediately instructs Malabar Hill, Bhandarwada or the Ward Office concerned. This is a matter of only a few seconds. Apart from the question of divided authority the Fire Brigade have not detailed knowledge of the water-supply system and could not give the necessary instructions to the Water Department Staff. It would therefore be useless to place them in direct telephone communication. They can of course communicate with them at present through the Central Exchange. "I agree with the Hydraulic Engineer. It would only cause confusion if the Fire Brigade were to telephone direct to the reservoirs. The orders for ensuring that all the available water-supply should be directed towards the locality of the fire must come from the Water Department.

Included in the electro-therapeutic department of the Middlesex Hospital (says the "Mail") is an instrument called the "cold cautery." It is a little brass knife or spoon with blunt edges, on the surfaces of which an intensely hot flame is produced by electricity. Used for the removal of certain forms of malignant growth this spoon or knife cuts its way through tissues and at the same time seals the cut ends of the veins and arteries, preventing all bleeding.

AT THE IMPASSE RONSIN.*

The Steinheil Memoirs form one of the most curious and interesting collections of reminiscences which have ever been given publicity. The statements in the book are supported by a great mass of corroborative evidence; there are pages of extracts from private dossiers, letters innumerable, photographs, drawings, there is even a plan of the first floor of the house in the Impasse Ronsin where the double murder was committed. Madame Steinheil loads her story with details, with photographically correct minutiæ, so that we are enabled to form an exact impression of every stage of her varied and exciting career. The story opens with an idyll, in the pleasant pastoral scene where Meg, young beautiful, and ardent, passes her happy girlhood; Lieutenant Scheffer is the hero of Meg's first love-affair, he writes verses to the young girl, reads them to her by the cascade in the park, and finally confesses his love. The idyll is shortlived, M. Japy, her father refuses his consent to a marriage and the lovers bid one another farewell, to meet no more until the fateful day when Madame Steinheil, in the dock, looks across the crowded court and sees the hero of her first romance summoned as a witness to testify to the innocence of that brief episode. It is not long before wedding bells are being rung at Beaucourt, Meg, in her twentieth year, passes under the garlands of roses and ribbons to wed M. Steinheil. The bridegroom is forty years old, quiet, indifferent, easily satisfied, he is an artist by profession, his home is shared by Mademoiselle Steinheil, a crabbed old maid. The young Madame Steinheil, installed in her new home, finds the sister-in-law intolerable, devotes herself to the task of finding a husband for the intractable lady, and succeeds triumphantly in disposing of her. After this tactful victory the bride arranges the house to her own satisfaction and sets to work to create a beautiful and happy home. A child is born, a little girl, Marthe, and shortly after this event the Steinheils, admitting to hopeless incompatibility, agree to live as separate persons under the same roof, forseeing the malicious comments which open separation would cause, and avoiding the scandal of divorce. Madame Steinheil, balked of happiness which she had hoped to find in marriage, creates an outlet for her indomitable energy in the inauguration of a salon, to which presently "Le Tout Paris" flocks with avidity. Bartoldi, Bonnat, Gounod, Massenet, Coppee, Zola, Loti, Anatole France and a host of other celebrities are numbered amongst her friends; her fame reaches its zenith with her conquest of the President, Felix Faure, whom for a year she completely dominates. She is his friend confidante and adviser, his collaborator in the composition of his secret memoirs, the document which plays such havoc with her life. A gift from Felix Faure becomes no less dangerous, a pearl necklace worth about twenty thousand pounds, which the President has acquired in a mysterious manner, the possession of which is fraught with peril. The President broods over this mystery becomes ill, haggard, and sleepless, and more than ever addicted to the use of drugs. One night he takes an overdose, and the Steinheil star so long in the ascendant begins to show a diminished lustre. Time-servers and place seekers realize that the days of Paris is dethroned, they take their homage elsewhere, the gay salon becomes almost deserted, the spectre of poverty knocks at door in the Impasse Ronsin. A no less sinister apparision is that of the mysterious German who comes from time to time and demands the presidential memoirs, and the hidden pearls. The necklace is unstrung, and the pearls, a few at a time, are sold to the threatening visitor, the documents however are hidden by Madame Steinheil in a safe place, a dummy packet being substituted to deceive a possible thief. The Steinheils, now almost forgotten by fickle Paris society, spring suddenly into lurid fame once more, and an excited world learns that M. Steinheil and Madame Japy, Meg's mother, have been found strangled, while Meg herself, having been bound, beaten, and gagged, lies at the point of death. Some jewellery is missing, money has been stolen, the dummy packet of documents is gone from the desk in which it was placed. From the outset Madame Steinheil's story is disbelieved, the press, the populace, and her former friends, vie with each other in heaping suspicion and obloquy upon her. Stunned by the shock of the double tragedy, half demented, and ravaged by suffering, she launches all sorts of wild accusations and resorts to deceit and subterfuge in order to spur the police on to fresh efforts to discover the murderers. The climax comes with her arrest, she suffers the untold indignities of French judicial methods, her daughter Marthe is only allowed to visit her occasionally; after a year's impris

MORE "HOWLERS."

New Light on "Salome," Leeches, and Music.

We (the "Westminster Gazette") take the following "howlers" from recent examination papers at a well-known preparatory school in the West End:

Gargoyle—a verb meaning to make a noise inside; the sound is like the word, it is caused by the displacement of food.

Tripoli—a small town on the coast between Turkey and Italy.

Marconigram—the structure on which a Marconi stands.

Salome—a girl who dressed in beads and danced before Harrod's

Adjectives from nouns: clergy—celestial Milan—milanthropist.

The housefly is a very harmful insect; wherever it goes it leaves a little poison behind.

Earwigs are good for the soil of the garden.

The question: "What living creatures might be found in a pond?" produced some remarkable information:

Larva and pupa of Dragonfly—This is a very funny looking thing, and is very fierce and eats many little unwary insects. The pupa has a mask with which it captures insects and other larvae and pupae. It moves along by blowing air out of its tail, which can be seen by placing it in a glass with sand on the bottom. They generally lie in the mud and catch animals from it. When about to turn into a dragonfly it crawls up a reed when its skin splits and out comes the insect. Water spiders.—These are very agile little spiders which make a nest under the water. They are all over hairs and so they never get wet. The Whirligig Beetle is a little beetle which may often be seen on the surface of ponds in companies spinning round and round. Their eyes are divided so they can see both their enemies, the birds and fish. They can fly rapidly. Newts live only in June and July in the water, going there for the breeding season. They are like lizards, and perfectly harmless, and the male during this time has a long crest. They lay their eggs on aquatic plants. Water snails.—There are many kinds of water snails, some being capable of shutting up their shell. They look the same as land snails except for the breathing hole, which is not wanted in the water. Some feed on plants, others are the scavengers of the ponds, and are always kept in aquariums Fish.—These are too numerous to be given. Horseleeches.—These stick to any animal, and try to pierce its skin and suck its blood, but they are quite harmless to us or cattle, being only about half an inch long.

"Music is the greatest of all the arts—greater than poetry or painting. Do you think this is true? Give your 'reasons'"—produced the following among other replies:

I think this is not true, for one can be taught music, but as to being taught painting or poetry, it is absurd. One must have talent for painting, but it is not strictly necessary to have this gift for music. This cannot be said of the great musicians, but in ordinary life it is so.

I do not think it is greater than poetry. Music appeals to the ear, but poetry appeals to the mind, which is greater than all the senses. Music is produced by mechanical means, poetry is the natural expression of inspired thought. Music is certainly greater than painting. Painting is very artificial, and does not convey to the mind that realism which music and poetry can.

The statement is true. Music is something natural, poetry and painting are made by man. Music can take many natural forms, for instance, the wind rustling gently through the leaves, or howling furiously like a ghastly nightmare, or the waves lapping against the shore or lashing the rocks.

Music is undoubtedly the greatest of all arts. Now listen to this. You see a picture or listen to poetry, but however good it will not stir you much inside. Well in my opinion there are two kinds of music which I call soft and rumbling. Now if you get someone to play you a piece of good soft music, it will if you are all musical, and of course not afraid of being bring you to floods of tears. On the other hand, go to St. Paul's Cathedral for the King's funeral service when there are hundreds of drums and brass instruments; you will have shivers down your back and you'll go as cold as ice. That's what I call rumbling music. You could never get that effect with poetry or painting or any other arts.

It is this sort of thing which makes lively reading in a school magazine, otherwise of small interest to the outsider.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette" June 6.

Mr. Khrishnaji Vithal Shinde, Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st July or subsequent date.

Mr L K Kulkarni, Mamlatdar, taluka Sangamner in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr K D Gune, Mamlatdar, taluka Koregaon in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Dalsukhbhai Bhagubhai, Head Accountant Broach, is granted one month's privilege leave, and Mr. Ratilal Maneklal, Deputy Accountant, Broach, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Broach.

Mr. Anant Gagesh Shirolkar, Supervisor, Godaveri Irrigation is transferred to the Poona Irrigation District.

Mr. N. D. Garde Mamlatdar of Karjat, is granted privilege leave for one month, and Mr. D. V. Joshi, Extra Head Karkun is employed to act in his place.

Mr. Ganesh Govind Phadke Mamlatdar of Jamkhed is transferred Shrigonda. Mr. Vishnu Shivram Tambe, Local Fund Accountant, Nasik, to act as Mamlatdar of Jamkhed

The following transfers of Excise Inspectors are ordered:—Mr. E. C. Palmer, District Inspector, Kapadvanj, to be District Inspector, Taloda, West Khandesh, Mr. Jethisinhji Hamirbhai, District Inspector, Taloda, to be District Inspector, Kapadvanj, Kaira District.

Khan Bahadur Syed Nisar Husen Syed Ahmed Husen, District Inspector, Jambusar, to be District Inspector, Borsad, Kaira District. Mr. J. A. Kohiyar, District Inspector, Borsad, to be Divisional Inspector, Bombay. Mr. A. J. Aaron, Divisional Inspector, Bombay, to be District Inspector, Jambusar, Broach District, Mr. B. P. Bhat, Sub-Inspector, Deesa, to be Sub-Inspector, Bardoli, Surat District, Mr. Mustaphakhan Kalandarkhan, Sub-Inspector, Bardoli, Surat District, to be Sub-Inspector, Deesa, Mr. V. G. Pawaskar, District Inspector, Nandurbar, West Khandesh District, to be District Inspector, Vada, Thana District, Mr. C. A. Smith, Sub-Inspector, Bhusaval Railway Station, to be District Inspector, Nandurbar, West Khandesh.

Mr. Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed Honorary Magistrate Bombay is, transferred from the Dadar to the Mazagon Court from the 1st July.

Mr. H. S. Danwad, Excise Sub-Inspector, Gadag and Shirhatti, to act as District Excise Inspector, Shiggaon Circle, Mr. Krishnaji Hari Jadhav, a candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector, Gadag and Shirhatti, Mr. K. L. Mokashi, District Excise Inspector, Haveri Circle, Dharwar District, to be District Inspector, Ranebennur Circle, Mr. S. G. Kadoli, District Excise Inspector, Kumta and Honavar, Kanara (below-ghat) District, to be District Excise Inspector, Haveri Circle, Dharwar District.

Dr. Lockyer, of the Solar Physics Observatory, has been looking down from the Olympian heights of science on the Royal Academy, and finding many errors made by artists concerning natural phenomena. But artists will do these things, and it is not always profitable to correct them. For instance, there is a story that Phil May once drew a picture of a cricket match for "Punch's Almanac" that got on the nerves of Dr. Grace. He sent a telegram which reached the artists just as he was sitting down to the weekly "Punch" dinner:—"Why, oh why, does square-leg wear wicket-keeping gloves?—W. G. Grace." About midnight Phil May came out into Fleet-street and thought he would send an answer. The telegraph clerk, seeing the address, said that it was some miles from Bristol and a special messenger would be required. Phil May was quite willing to pay. And about three o'clock on a cold December morning Dr Grace was awakened from his bed to read the reply—"To keep his hands warm.—Phil May."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NEW BOOKS.

IN COTTON WOOL by W. B. Maxwell (Hutchinson).—Senny, the hero of Mr. Maxwell's extraordinarily vivid story, is an example of those who live only for themselves, and end by living completely by themselves. He is young, handsome, popular, comfortably off. He lives alone with his invalid father whose side he hardly leaves. People are enthusiastic over his "self-sacrifice." His name is on the lips of all the maiden ladies, rich dowagers, and young men inclined to hero worship. He stands to them for chivalry, goodness of heart, absolute unselfishness. Well—he had in him the seeds of all these virtues once upon a time. His early career in the army promised brilliantly. He might even have achieved fame as a soldier, had not his father's illness brought him back to the life of "cotton wool." Gradually the life of peaceful luxury, an existence without any definite object, undermined his character. The enthusiastic praise of the little narrow social circle of home sounds at last like music in his ears. In the place of interest in manly courage there comes merely a growing interest in manly attire. He puts on flesh He becomes entangled with a girl whose worth he hardly acknowledges even to himself. Self complacently he lives for popularity. The end is terrible, but it is wonderfully described and it is extraordinarily convincing. In fact "In cotton wool" is horribly poignantly real. It grips you. One knows people, wrapped up in cotton wool who are themselves sinking into the kind of moral senile decay of Mr. Maxwell's hero. It is all so terribly true to life. Mr. Maxwell has not written anything finer.

A GLORIOUS LIE by Dorothea Gerard (Long)—Is a romantic novel with a strong ring of truth about it. The characters are all drawn with a sure touch, especially the principal one, Bogdan Lutinski, the handsome young soldier, an impressible, implusive creature, physically brave almost to rashness—as witness his intrepid advance under a fusillade at Konigratz to warn the enemy that they were firing on an ambulance—morally a coward, whose instinct was always "to do the pleasant thing, the thing which would cause people to smile at him and look agreeable. . . . there was something in him than shrank fearfully from wry faces and disapproving glances." Therefore, when he falls in love with Daria Kostyn, daughter of a humble village priest, he marries her, but keeps the marriage secret, fearing the wrath of his aristocratic family. Later he is wounded and taken prisoner in the war, sent to Prussia on parole, received and entertained as an honoured guest by Count Kaanbarg, father of the young Prussian officer who had witnessed his feat at Konigratz, and forthwith exalted him into a hero. The Count's pretty daughter Agathe promptly falls in love with the fascinating stranger, and Lutinski enters into a lively flirtation with her in his usual happy-go-lucky fashion, and only realises that the situation is serious when he finds himself formally engaged to her. He does attempt to extricate himself from this difficult position by prevarications which avail him nothing. For he lacks courage to tell the blunt truth—that he is a married man. He marries Agathe, and remains in Prussia, but after a considerable interval returns to his own country and visits Daria, who is in ignorance of his perfidy, till she learns it from his brother-in-law, Hugo Kannburg, whose suspicions have been aroused, and who has followed him. It is then that Daria tells her "glorious lie," and declares that she has never been married to him, hoping thereby to save him. From this point the story is developed on strong and original lines. It is an admirable one in every way—one of the best Dorothea Gerard has yet written.

CHIEFS AND CITIES OF CENTRAL AFRICA by Olive Macleod (Mrs. C. L. Temple).—It will be remembered that Miss Macleod, as she then was, made the journey to pay a last tribute to the memory of Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, the explorer, to whom she was formerly engaged and who was murdered by natives in Central Africa. She embarked in August 1910, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Talbot, and during the journey discovered the falls of the Mao Kabi River, which the French authorities decided to name after her. "Quantities of dogs entered my tent," she writes, at the outset of her journey, "and from the shelter of a mosquito-net it was quite fun to watch them jump. They set themselves an obstacle to surmount some four to six inches high—often the back of the lamp; and then they attempted again and again on the tiddle-zinks principle. "I should not have watched them so complacently had I realised they had come in pursuit of insects, with which my clothes were covered, and that in the morning, as I shook them out, my hand would again and again touch the clammy, squelchy body of some bloated and well-fed frog. Nor did I realise, either, that even as the frogs came in pursuit of flies, so would snakes come in pursuit of them; and it was an unpleasant shock to see a dust-coloured snake emerge quietly from under my bed and slither away into the open." She had honours paid to her of which she was unaware—as when a Chief or Lamido in French Ubangi shook hands. "It was a solemn event, for neither he nor his forbears had ever before shown public recognition of a woman. A hush of breathless excitement ensued, broken by the shrill, rattling sound of feminine applause. . . . We knew only that we had condescended to shake hands with a black man, and were in complete ignorance that we had participated in a revolutionary act, which was to stir every man, woman, and child throughout the Mundonng Kingdom." Many of the chiefs paraded their numerous wives for her inspection. In one district a Sultan "showed them off much as a man in England shows his hunters, nor did he refrain from making personal remarks. In the presence of one poor lady he said, that though she had once been his favourite, her health had not been good, and she was so no longer. "His many concubines were summoned out in batches of fourteen or sixteen, so that we might photograph them. The Talbots persuaded me to let down my hair for their benefit, as, of course, its length and fineness was very wonderful to them. "The Sultan was immensely struck by it, and at once volunteered his wish to have an English wife, who should take precedence over all the rest. His remarks were received in scornful silence, but undaunted he asked whether Mr. Talbot could procure him one. On being told he wanted the impossible he accepted the rebuff and gallantly offered me an enormous and beautiful straw hat, evidently as a reward for having shown my hair. "Before leaving the subject of hair, it may be worth while mentioning that the electricity in the air was so strong that Mrs. Talbot and I hardly dared brush our hair, so much did it crackle and flash. When we got into bed our blankets literally gave out a sheet of flame; indeed, we had terrifying visions of being burnt alive should we fidget in bed in our sleep. While journeying down the Logone River the party witnessed the war-dance of the Banana, but presently the Banana became less intent upon their dance than they were upon us." Miss Macleod and the Talbots were some distance from their canoe and one by one warlike natives began to slip between them and the river to cut off their retreat. Suddenly the interpreter "worked his way quietly to our side. 'They mean to keep the ladies,' he whispered." Mr. Talbot, keeping his face towards the crowd of warriors, had already directed the two ladies to get away quickly, and luckily a few moments of indecision on the part of the natives enabled Mrs. Talbot and Miss Macleod to reach the canoe. Another moment and they were all safely in midstream, shouts of anger and disappointment following them. Many interesting tribal customs are described in the book. The endurance of the young bachelors of the cow-Fulani, for instance, is tested by comrades who, armed with long sticks, step forward and beat the young Stoics with a force abundantly attested by the weals that a cow-Fulani bears round his body to his dying day. "The man who has shown no sign of suffering has proved his manhood, and is now considered worthy of marriage. Girls stand round to watch, and to them belongs the right of ending the test: this they do by stepping forward with raised hands.,, At Lewe, again, the privileges of citizenship and marriage are not bestowed on a man until he has climbed down a precipitous cliff. The aspirants "drink Pito—the native spirit—together, before the dangerous attempt is made. The bachelors have an undesirable time altogether, and must long to have their manhood proved, for they live in piccans' (children's) houses, clustered together, apart from the other residents, and the entrance to these huts, on which they are dependent both for light and air, is no bigger than that of a dog's kennel."

YOUR Oldest Photo makes on look youngest, so does Aubry sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guarantee harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAIL NOTES.

THE PARIS SIEGE.

The French newspapers in general are severe upon the Police authorities, first, for not having been able to lay hands on Garnier and Vallet earlier, and, second, for having exhibited such a formidable force in order to overcome the resistance of two men. So serious are the strictures that the Prefecture of Police has issued a communique to the effect that it is not true to say that it required 500 men to take two. The communique goes on:—"There were certainly 400 Zouaves and 300 police present at Nogent during the operations, but they were simply there to keep order, and as a matter of fact, were not numerous enough, since all the cordons were broken through and the cottage invaded and pretty well sacked. Even three of the steel shields of the police were stolen by two enthusiastic souvenir-hunters. The siege of the place was carried out by exactly 20 persons—namely, six Zouaves, under the command of Lieutenant Tournier, six gendarmes, and eight police." It is curious to note, in view of the circumstances under which Garnier met his death, that at the time of the Sidney-street affair, he subscribed a good sum of money towards printing a pamphlet extolling the merits of the London Anarchists.

"TITANIC" AS BABY'S NAME.

A baker, on registering the birth of his daughter, at Arad, in Hungary, informed the registrar that he intended to have her christened Titanic, as she was born on the day the White Star liner sank. The official, however, refused to accept this name, as it is not to be found in the calendar of Roman Catholic saints' days, and the baker had to content himself with the less topical name of Rosalia. In this case the rule of the Church, which is upheld by the State, saved the child from bearing through life an appellation which is not only unsuitable, to say the least of it, for a little girl, but would also recall for many years one of the most tragic disasters of modern time. Sometimes, however, the rule operates rather hardly, as when recently a Viennese was not allowed to have his child christened Daisy, after her mother, who is an English woman.

SECOND'S HAND CUT OFF.

An unfortunate accident which is believed to be unprecedented occurred at a duel at Grosswarden, in Hungary. In the first round a great spurt of blood was seen, and a hand, holding a sword, fell to the ground between the combatants. Both the duellists, thinking the other wounded, immediately stopped, when it was discovered that the hand was that of one of the seconds, who had not sprung back sufficiently quickly at the word "go," and had received a slashing blow from his own principal. The duel was at once stopped and first aid was rendered. The names of the persons concerned have so far not become known.

A VENTURESOME VOYAGE.

The old Australian convict ship Success left Queenstown again on May 13th on her attempt to cross the Atlantic under her own sail. She was disabled at sea about three weeks ago, and was located by means of her wireless telegraph apparatus. She is reported to be the only sailing ship equipped with this means of communication. Great crowds assembled to give a parting cheer to the venturous old ship. During her stay in the repair yards she was visited and inspected by many nautical people, including the Admiral of the Fleet from Queenstown, and the greatest interest is being manifested in her voyage. Despite her great age—she is now 123 years old—she seems as sound and staunch as when built, but the rigours of the Atlantic gales may tell a different story. The "Success" was built at Moulmein.

BLIND SOLDIER WOOED.

A romantic and pathetic marriage has just taken place at Bale, the bride leading to the altar her blind fiance. This was a Swiss soldier named Haberthur, who served in the French foreign legion in Morocco for eight years. He greatly distinguished himself in the battle of the Muluya river last year, fighting for several hours with a broken arm until blinded by another bullet. Haberthur was awarded the Legion of Honour for his bravery and a pension of £50 a year, and was personally thanked by the French President. Escorted by French soldiers as a guard of honour, Haberthur arrived at Bale blinded for life, and with a useless arm. Fraulein Felix, a wealthy young woman of 24, on reading the sad story of the Swiss soldier visited him. His desolate condition excited her pity, and she proposed marriage to Haberthur, who accepted the offer. The wedding was intended to be a quiet affair, but the church was crowded, whilst outside many hundreds had gathered to cheer the couple.

"SIMPLE LIFE" DEVOTEES.

About a dozen well-to-do Germans, followers of the "simple life," and consisting of naturalists and their wives, a well-known writer, who acts as leader, and a photographer, have arrived at the Buddhist monastery at Lausanne. They have come from Leipsig, and are on a tour round the world on foot (several on bare feet), which they hope to accomplish "within five or six years." Their motto is taken from Heine: "God gave us two legs to walk with, and if He had wished us to be the slaves of the soil, one leg would have sufficed." The "simple life," devotees, who are all teetotalers and vegetarians, have undertaken this journey across three continents with a view to studying the religions and customs of the different countries through which they pass. From Switzerland they go to Italy, Austria, Turkey, Asia Minor, Persia, India, Tibet, China, Japan, and North America, returning by boat to Spain, whence they go to Lapland, returning eventually to Germany. All the travellers are in the best health, and very enthusiastic over their plans.

PARSONS AS ACTORS.

It is not often that one has the opportunity of watching six clergymen acting parts in a play in a London theatre. The experience was granted to all who went to see the Rev. W. T. Saward's play in blank verse, "Glastonbury," at the Court Theatre in mail week. Here and there in Mr. Saward's play there are flashes of poetry. It deals with the destruction of the great religious houses by Henry VIII, more especially with the destruction of Glastonbury. But two poetic touches come very early in the play, and were not used with any great effect. A prologue has been added since the play was published, and this was pleasantly declaimed by Miss Ruby Bower, who later on represented the Jester. As the prologue she asked them to ring up the curtain, and as the Jester she told the story of the foundling Cuthbert, thus shadowing the future story of Glastonbury. The play will be acted again on May 22 by the same cast, which includes:—Richard Whiting (Abbot of Glastonbury), Rev. W. T. Saward; The Prior, Rev. E. J. S. Tewiotdale; Brother Christopher, Rev. Dr. W. Houston Collison; Solo Cantor, Rev. Roscow Shedden; Thurifer, Rev. T. P. Stevens; Brother Ambrose, Rev. E. Deacon.

LEAD POISONING FROM SNUFF.

A remarkable story of the fatal effects of taking snuff that has been packed in "tinfoil" was reported a few days ago to one of the leading Swiss medical journals by Dr. E. Stadler. A woman 33 years of age saw him in May, 1910, who showed many symptoms of lead poisoning. After various relapses she died at the end of last November. It was only after her death that the doctor discovered the habit that had led to her death. She had undoubtedly died of lead poisoning; every symptom was there, and the post mortem confirmed the doctor's suspicions. Afterwards it was discovered that the woman had during the past few years been a great snuff-taker. Her habit was to buy the snuff in packets enclosed in tin-foil. After opening a packet she would have a pinch or two, squeeze it up, and put it in her pocket, then feel for it every now and again and take another pinch. The "tin-foil" evidently got mixed up with the snuff, of which she took about ten grams (two-thirds of an ounce) daily. Analysis of similar packets have now been made, and have shown that the moist alkaline snuff has a chemical action on the foil. The foil contained 89·9 per cent. of lead, and the snuff contained on an average 1 3-4 per cent. of lead. She must, therefore, have taken into her nostrils 175 milligrammes of lead daily. Out of this it was only necessary for her to absorb eight or ten milligrammes to have produced all the symptoms observed.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE Five Frankforters," produced at the Lyric Theatre is a stereotyped little story set in an unstereotyped atmosphere. The first act appeals to you as sweet, the last act appeals to you as insipid. But they are of approximately equal merit. If the first act were played last and the last act were played first, you would exactly reverse your estimate of their comparative merits. For the amusement of the evening is inevitably in "diminuendo," owing to the author's entire reliance on his "milieu." Once you have penetrated it and seek for something more substantial, you find that he has little to give you. All the same, Frankfort in 1822 is a refreshing resting-spot for the eye. The healthy spaces of the city parlours (redolent of the Hausfrau's linen-press) seem to have possessed all the cool domestic spotlessness of a serene Peter der Hooch interior. The trim and lofty hedges of clipt yew, pompous, punctilious, always "endimanchées," propping the empty mockery of the incredible Prussian principalities even as they dwarf the indolent, dilly-dallying little bands of aristocrats below, are just what Watteau would have loved to paint had he not been born a century too early. The period, too, is one in which everybody was more or less a dandy, and gentlemen bloomed waistcoats rather than wore them. It would have seemed as though (to quote Carlyle) they did not dress to live, but lived to dress; had not Herr Rossler (via Captain Basil Hood, adapter, whose name should surely not be in bolder letters on the programme than the original author's,—had not Herr Rossler introduced us to five honourable gentlemen who lived to make money rather than made money to live. These are Anselm, Nathan, Solomon, Charles, and Jacob Rothschild, thinly disguised under the names Michael, Joseph, Samuel, Ernest, and Divid. This change of name is due to our susceptible Censor; but it is the only attempt at concealment, the various European centres in which the brothers carry on their "banking" (to use a euphemism) operations, the conferment of the baronies, the year of that conferment, the name of the conferrer, and half a dozen more parallels rendering identification inevitable. These early Rotaschilds are well individualised by their exponents. They are never burlesqued; you feel them to be excellent gentlemen, engaged in a profession that has not yet developed into a pestilential disease.

It is pleasant to see Messrs. Louis Calvert, Charles Lowne, Charles Somerset, Clarence Blakiston, and Henry Ainley, each with appropriate nose, enter one after another in the first act as the five founders of a famous house. Mr. Calvert, who has the best lines, makes the most amusing figure; but Mr. Somerset best conveys the nationality and the sence of financial acumen. The story concerns the ambitious scheme of Samuel to marry his daughter Rachel to the Duke of Taunus (who has more creditors than subjects) in return for a substantial loan. But after the financial side of the bargain has been completed, Rachel refuses her well-born suitor and turns to her cousin David, thus foreshadowing one of those intermarriages that, in the early history of the family, proved so helpful in preserving community of interest. As the play, progresses, its inclination to drag and to mawk becomes more evident. But as modest acting may be overcome by a fine play, a modest play may be overcome by fine acting; and there is one performance in "The Five Frankforters" that makes it worth seeing many times—Miss Henrietta Watson's Frau Naomi—the mother of the house. It must refine all who see it. It is a thing of exquisite purity, gentle, humorous, womanly in the best old-fashioned meaning of the word. It heals with a word or with a touch. This is a rare tribute to mothers throughout the world. It is a rarer tribute to Jewish mothers in particular.

Heine, who hated most things, and England more than most, once referred to the English as "that most odious nation which God in His anger created." Some years ago our own attitude towards the Russians was not dissimilar. We disliked and lumped them as a bad lot. But the recent flood of Russian literature with which we have been inundated has compelled us to revise our estimate. Sympathy is a synonym for understanding; and with so much revealed in novel after novel and play after play, it is almost impossible to escape understanding the Russians. True, an English lady in the course of conversation, once let fall the confession that she always vaguely imagined the Samoyars to be a Russian tribe, like the Cossacks. But such ignorance nowadays is as exceptional as it is inexcusable. The latest author to throw light on the most romantic country in modern Europe is Mr. Maurice Baring, whose "The Double Game" is being played for a series of "matinees" at the Kingsway. It is well worth in a visit particularly for the glimpse it affords into the attitude of middle-class Russia towards revolutionary anarchy. Here, a bomb appears the last word in sensationalism. In Russia it causes about as much excitement as another century by Fry. It is impossible to wring your hands. There was one yesterday, and there will be another to-morrow, so really . . . Thus we see that a country's estimate of its own "sensationalism" acts in directly inverse ratio to the estimate formed by its neighbours. The more bombs revolutionaries hurl in Russia, the more melodramatic its appears to us and the less melodramatic it appears to them; whereas a single bomb thrown in London would leave Russia unmoved and England gasping. The first act of "The Double Game" is the most important, cleverly penetrating the varied standpoints of a number of barding-house inmates towards the political situation in Moscow. The opportunity of seeing ourselves as others see us is not nearly as valuable as that of seeing others as they see themselves; and for this intimate picture of self-consideration in Russia we heartily thank Mr. Baring, who manipulates a dozen characters on the stage at once with almost Tchekoffian skill. The story of the play was suggested to Mr. Baring by a newspaper paragraph, which announced that a lady revolutionary had shot herself on discovering that her husband was a police spy. If you substitute "lover" for "husband" you have the plot of "The Double Game." There are some effective situations in the second act, where Boris Nikolaevitch, police fox in revolutionary wolf's clothing, endeavours to restrain the lady anarchist with whom he has fallen in love from throwing the bomb that, through his own instrumentality, must bring about her arrest. The last act, in which she discovers his duplicity and concludes the play with the shooting act off stage, to which we are so accustomed, falls tamely because the events are so plainly forecastable and because, apart from events, it contains nothing of value. But Mr. Baring's latest play is a tremendous advance on "The Green Elephant," and assisted by excellent performances from Mr. Claude King, so wellknown in India, Mr. Arnold Lucy, Mrs. A. B. Tapping, and Mr. Michael Sherbrooke, provides a stimulating afternoon worthy of the Kingsway management. It is, too, well produced; though there is no reason why Mr. Sherbrooke alone should employ a foreign accent, and though we doubt seriously whether Russian revolutionists and bureaucrat officials take themselves so casually as to leave most of the room-doors open when they are laying the train of their most secret plots.

Next comes the subject of Miss Horniman's Repertory Company, now appearing at the Coronet Theatre. Without a doubt they are the finest all-round little band of actors we have seen in London for many years—after, of course, the Irish; and while they do not possess the poetical imagination of the Abbey Theatre Players, they certainly surpass them in versatility. It would be difficult to light on three plays more divergent in their demands on those who interpret them than Mr. John Galsworthy's "The Silver Box," Mr. Gilbert Cannan's "Miles Dixon" and Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer yet the same actors succeeded in presenting each of these masterpieces quite flawlessly. What most of our London favourites will not realise is that the first aim of the actor should be, not to develop his own personality, but to extinguish it. Whether they are playing Englishmen or foreigners, Sutro or Shakespeare, they are always "as God made them" (vide Macquoid). The actor is nearly always more dominant than his acting. But it is impossible to hazard at the real personalities of Mr. Milton Rosmer, Mr. Charles Bibby, Mr. Herbert Lomas. Miss Edyth Goodall, or many of the other Manchester actors. Their resource is quite baffling

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

"Ah, This Is What I Need for My Nerves"

exclaims the man who has read what physicians and their patients say about the wonderful achievements of Sanatogen—the food tonic with lasting effects.

He has read the reports of physicians, ringing with praise of its value, the opinions of leading authorities, convincing beyond words, and the personal experiences of famous men and women who by the use of Sanatogen have obtained new vigour and health. He has read how it is composed of the two life-giving substances—pure milk-proteid and organic phosphorus—how scientific and certain is their action upon a debilitated nervous system.

Inspired with confidence he starts the use of Sanatogen. He *feels* the wonderful beneficial action of Sanatogen, its rejuvenating effect upon the nervous system—how much better appetite and digestion—how much greater power of endurance—how much improved strength of body and mind! There has been won another devotee of

SANATOGEN

The Food Tonic

and every day, in every land, thousands of men and women are thus given a new lease of health, new strength and vitality, a new joy of living! Indeed, the history of Sanatogen is a wonderful record of aid to those whose nerves have become worn and tired.

"A Martyr to Malaria."

The revivifying, strength-giving effects of Sanatogen are most remarkable in cases of convalescence after Malaria, Dysentery, Enteric Fever and other exhausting tropical diseases. Here is a case in point:—

Mr. Thomas Lynn, c/o Presidency Postmaster, G.P.O., Calcutta, writes:—"I had been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker, with the natural run-down condition and brain fag, nervousness and Dyspepsia. Everybody advised me to go to the hills for some months, but this was impossible. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go."

Try Sanatogen To-day.

Over fourteen thousand letters from practising physicians pay eloquent tribute to the splendid properties of Sanatogen as an upbuilder of nerves and vitality. That is why Sanatogen stands supreme as the food tonic of intrinsic merit and proven effect. That is why *you* may use Sanatogen with the utmost confidence, with every assurance that it will lastingly benefit your health. Get a bottle to-day. It is sold at all chemists and bazaars.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne, Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times" says:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the popular Novelist, writes:—"20, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.—I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin University, writes: "I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Icilma Fluor Cream.

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK and Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.

DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery*.

The most cooling, pure, sweet and cleansing preparation for head and hair. The greatest skin and scalp cure.

There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-fee Re. 1-5.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage As. 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
Govt. Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch, L. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

N.B.—I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The most unsightly size of the body and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS

Slip, Bridge, Traversing, Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block,

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

APPOINTED BY

ROYAL WARRANT TO

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY

KING GEORGE V.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—

9, CLIVE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—

MESSRS. BEST & CO.,

MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—

MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.

KARACHI.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.**

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA **HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.**

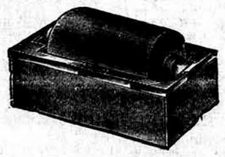
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

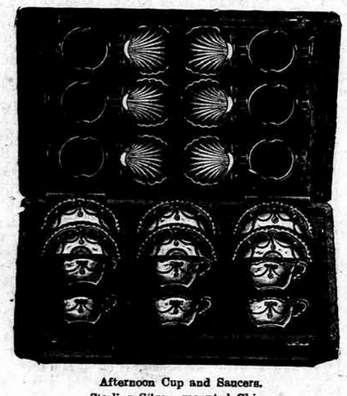
Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.



Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3¼in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounte Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food." or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the Strumous forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BLUE Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co

OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office,

7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents **Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.**

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has **TWENTY-ONE YEARS'** experience in **SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.**

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from **H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. C. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.**

STOCK—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English) Indian Sold everywhere. Foreign Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., 4, Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co. Bombay & Poona.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS

RIGAUD'S GENUINE JAPAN KANANGA TOILET WATER

PARIS FRANCE

SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS

When the Skin is Inflamed

There is one delightful balm which will allay the smarting instantly and make the skin beautifully soft, smooth and comfortable. It is

"'Hazeline' Snow"

(TRADE MARK).

After exposure to sun, wind, dust, insect bites, "'HAZELINE' SNOW" is

Exquisitely Soothing

Obtainable of all Druggists

Remember the name "'HAZELINE' SNOW"

Reduced Facsimile

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

xx 357 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

It is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON S.E.

Daimler MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens**, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair.** It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Use on the first sign of any irregularity of the System & timely use may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, Hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from "LANCET, Paris, Chemist." SOUTH-MOLTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 60 Fenchurch Street, London E.C.